The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to March 20 by Ocean Telegraph.

Important Treaty Between Prussia, Bavaria and Baden.

Prussia to Have Military Control in Time of War.

Another Occurrence of Labor Riots in France.

GERMANY.

The Treaty Between Prussia, Bavaria and Baden.

BERLIN, Wednesday, March 20.

A treaty has been concluded between Prussia, Bavaria and the Grand Duchy of Baden, which gives to Prussia the command of the armies of the two latter countries in time of war.

FRANCE.

Labor Riots at Reubois.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 20.

Labor riots have broken out at Reubois, France.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

BREST, France, Wednesday, March 20.

The steamship *Periere*, from New-York, has arrived at this port.

Financial.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 20—Noon.

Consols for money 91.

Erie Shares	40¾
Illinois Central	78¾
United States Five-twenties	74¾

LONDON, Wednesday, March 20—Evening.

Consols closed steady at 91 for money.

American securities closed at the following quotations:

United States Five-Twenties	74¾
Illinois Central Shares	78¾
Erie Railway Shares	40¾

PARIS, Wednesday, March 20—Evening.

American bonds sold to-day at 84½.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 20—Noon.

The Cotton market opens quiet, with an estimated day's sale of 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands are steady at 13½d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet.

PROVISIONS—The market is generally unchanged. LARD, however, has advanced to 50s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

PRODUCE—Tallow 44s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for American. Linseed Oil £39 ℔ ton. Iron 51s. 6d. for Scotch pigs. Resin 16d. 6d. for fine.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 20—Evening.

COTTON—The market has been quiet during the day, and closed easier at 13½d.@13¾d. for Middling Uplands, and 13¾d. for Middling Orleans. The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Mixed Western Corn was selling to-day at 41s. 6d. ℔ quarter.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Prime Eastern Mess, 75s. 6d. ℔ 200 lbs. Lard—American, 50s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

PRODUCE—Ashes—Pots, 34s. ℔ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 37s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Petroleum, 1s. 7d. for Standard White.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Commercial News From China—Resistance to Railroad Enterprise Among the Celestials—The French and Russian Fleets—The New Tycooon of Japan—Mourning Ceremonies for the late Mirado—Commercial News From Yokohama.

HONG KONG, Sunday, Feb. 17,
VIA SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 20.

To-day being the Chinese New Year, there is no business doing.

All kinds of goods for export are firm at last month's prices. American drills are nominal. Exchange on London, six months, bank, 72 pence. Paris credits, four months, 760 francs.

Malacca opium, $5 85@$5 90; new opium, $4 32@$4 34. Freights to London on tea, £1 10s. ℔ ton.

The steamship *Colorado* takes out 272 chests of tea, the net value of which is 700,580 taels.

The American house of RUSSELL & Co. have obtained control of the steam navigation of the Yangtsee River, and HURD & Co., another American house, will have control of the steam navigation of the Canton River.

The French fleet will resume operations in the Corea in the Spring.

The American firm of DENT & Co. have recovered from their embarrassment, and resumed their former position in the commercial world.

The Chinese Government resists all attempts to build a railroad through Mongolia. The French are about to construct a short railroad from Shanghai to Ielchow The English are jealous of the growth of the French interests in the East.

The Russian fleet will soon leave the Chinese waters, it is said, bound for the Mediterranean.

Consul-General SEWARD returns to the United States on the *Colorado*. Much regret is expressed here at his departure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 20.

Gen. HEA (?), late Minister of Japan, had gone to Atrose to see about the non-fulfillment of a steamer contract. One steamer had been delivered, and the money paid for it; but the Japanese were not satisfied with the bargain.

A grand demonstration is to take place at Osaka. The new Tycoon has invited all the men-of-war to visit him at Openhirgo. His disposition is highly favorable to foreigners.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Tuesday, Feb. 26,
VIA SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 20.

All kinds of cotton goods are dull. Exchange on London, six months' sight, 4s. 4½d.; credits, six months, 4s. 5½d. New transactions—Etzeeboos 319@322. Freights to London £3; to New-York £2 10s., sail, and $45 by steamer. Teas—Finest 31c.@41c.; medium 21c.@25c.

The following are among the vessels in this port: United States steamer *Wyoming*; French steamers *La Guerriere*, *La Place* and *Kien Chan*; the English steamers *Scylla*, *Basilisk*, *Argus* and *Foam*; the Dutch man-of-war *Watergeus*, and the merchant ship *Lord Collingwood*, for London.

Business is very dull, and among the causes calculated to prolong the depression is the death of the Mikado. Law and custom prescribe on such occasions a long period of national mourning, which implies cessation of trade, business and amusements. Many believe that the late Mikado was guilty of duplicity in the wretched Choisin feud; that he had no ability or force of character, and was ready to lend his influence in any quarter from which he might derive immediate benefit.

The usual period of mourning is fifty days, at the end of which the ceremonies attending the appointment of a successor will take place, which will occupy thirty days more. In the meantime no Government or other business in the country requiring reference to the Court of the Mikado can be transacted.

The visit of the foreign representatives to Osaka will have to be postponed until after the termination of the mourning.

An event of much interest was the departure, on Feb. 16, by the French mail steamer, of the Tycoon's brother for Europe. He is a young man of energy and intelligence, and has a great passion for foreign travel. The Tycoon selected him to represent Japan at the Paris Exposition.

Sir HARRY PARKES has sent two attaches of the British Legation to Osaka, to inform the Tycoon that unless he really "means business" he can expect no visit from the British Minister.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 20.

The steamship *Colorado* brings the following additional news from China:

A terrible explosion occurred in the harbor of Hong Kong on the 17th January. An old hulk called the *Sulpice*, used for the storage of powder, blew up, and together with the Bremen schooner *Themis*, was totally destroyed. Thirty or forty lives were lost. Many persons who were in boats in the neighborhood were killed. Two hundred thousand pounds of powder were on the hulk. The town of Hong Kong was shaken by the explosion as if by an earthquake. Four English gunboats moored in the vicinity barely escaped destruction. In the village of Yahinatee 130 houses were unroofed and the most of them shaken to pieces.

The steamer *Cora* was wrecked on her voyage from Hong Kong, and is a total loss, her passengers and crew were saved.

The United States steamer *Wachusett* left for the Corea on the 21st of January, to inquire into the circumstances attending the wreck of the American schooner *General Sherman*.

The English, French and American ministers have agreed to go to the Corea in the Spring, accompanied by their respective fleets, and insist upon the execution of all treaties.

The naval force at Hang Kow had been increased by the arrival of several French and English gunboats. All fears that the rebels would capture the town had subsided. At last accounts they were engaged in sacking the town of Tiemero, and had burned Kinkow, twenty miles from Hang Kow.

An extensive fire in the river suburbs of Foo Chow had destroyed the houses half a mile inland. It was reported that a mandarin and a number of the Chinese had lost their lives by the disaster.

A proposition to coin silver in a shape similar to the cash used by the Chinese was favorably entertained.

The steamship *Colorado* was received with great rejoicing at Yokohama. The French frigate *La Guerriere* fired a salute, and her band played the "Star-spangled Banner" and the national airs. The *Colorado* was visited by an immense throng.

At Hong-Kong the flagship *Hartford* fired a salute and manned the rigging. In response to an invitation of the Captain of the *Colorado*, her decks were thronged with guests, headed by Sir RICHARD GRAVE McDONALD, the Governor of Hong-Kong, and an excursion was made around the island.

The Japanese *Times* speaks highly of the *Colorado*, and hopes the enterprise will prove a success. The Japanese *Herald* speculates on the consequences of the establishment of this American and Asiatic line, and predicts great results.

The *China Mail* speaks highly of the *Colorado*, and says she is the largest vessel which has ever appeared in the harbor of Hong-Kong.

MEXICO.

Juarez at San Luis Potosi—The Liberals Occupy the Whole Country Northwest of Queretaro.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 20.

Official news from the Mexican Government up to the 20th ult. have been received here.

President JUAREZ arrived at San Luis Potosi on the 21st, where he met with an enthusiastic reception. On the 2d of February Gen. CORONA occupied the City of Colima with its garrison. On the 5th the Liberal Gen. MARQUEZ, of CORONA's army, occupied the City of Tamora, in Michoacan. This leaves the whole country northwest of Queretaro in the hands of the Liberals, and Gen. CORONA and Gen. REGULES in a condition to join ESCOBEDO and fight MIRAMON at Queretaro. No engagement had taken place up to the 24th ult.

The Massacre at San Jacinto—Escobedo's Order.

The following is a translation of Gen. ESCOBEDO's order to execute the prisoners of war captured at San Jacinto:

MEXICAN REPUBLIC, ARMY OF THE NORTH,
GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

The constitutional arms have been over-magnanimous with the armed foreigners who have come to wage the most unjust war registered in our annals; when those foreigners have brought a flag, although hostile, it could in some measure protect them in their belligerent rights, but when that flag has been turned aside from the intervention which they wished to impose on us, and those who served under it without belonging any longer to it, neither to the Mexican nationality, have voluntarily enlisted in the service of the usurper, to take part in our domestic dissensions, to excite the passions and agitate civil war, besides committing depredations and insults, by which humanity is outraged, as has been done by the foreign forces which lately invaded the capital of Zacatecas, have lost all right to all considerations of humanity, have converted themselves into bandits—the declared enemies of humanity and the peace of society—it becomes necessary to make, through them, an example which will duly punish them, and satisfy public opinion about the horrible outrages which they have committed. Therefore, the officer commanding will proceed to execute all the foreigners taken prisoners with arms in their hands, in the glorious battle of the first instant, with the exception of the wounded prisoners, and give due notice of the execution of this order to these headquarters.

Independence and Liberty,
MARIANO ESCOBEDO.

To Citizen Col. MIGUEL PALACIOS, Major-General of the First Division of this Army Corps—present.

THE ORDER EXECUTED.

The *Weekly Ranchero* says: This order was executed on the 3d inst., at 7 o'clock in the evening; or rather the execution of the 123 prisoners was finished at that hour. One by one the prisoners were shot, and each bloody body was left as it fell for the next victim in order to look upon. We are informed that but few of the doomed victims faltered; and when marched out for execution most of them sang the Marseillaise hymn.

After the execution at San Jacinto, Gen. ESCOBEDO ordered a ball at San Luis Potosi, in honor of the victory achieved over MIRAMON. It was to have been the grandest affair ever gotten up in that city. One hundred and fifty ladies were invited, who were of course the "ton of the town." When the hour came to commence the dance, the heroes of the San Jacinto massacre found that but fifteen ladies had responded to the invitation.

A Murderer Convicted in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, March 20.

The jury in the case of KENAN, the Boston sailor, on trial for the murder of CHARLES JOHNSON, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

Supposed Loss of a Steamer on the Mississippi.

SELMA, Ala., Wednesday, March 20.

The wreck of the steamer *Coquette* has been floating down the river all the evening. It is supposed she exploded her boiler, but no particulars have been received.

A Merchant Murdered in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 20.

JAMES FARR, a merchant from Hillsborough, Caroline County, Md., was found in bed Saturday morning with his throat cut. He was known to have had a large amount of money in his possession, which is missing. It is supposed he was murdered for his money. No clue has been obtained to the murderer.

A New-Jersey Corruptionist Pardoned.

TRENTON, Wednesday, March 20.

A. RICH, a member of the last Legislature of New-Jersey, convicted of bribery and sentenced to one year in the State Prison at the December term of the Court, was pardoned by the Court of Pardons in session this evening.

Columbus, Ky., Inundated.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, March 20.

The levee on the north side of Columbus, Ky., broke this morning and the town is now completely inundated.

This city is still "dry."

Reconstruction in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, March 20.

Gen. SWAYNE, with a large number of prominent citizens, has issued a call for a public meeting, to be held here on the 26th inst., in favor of reconstruction under the Sherman Bill.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 20.

The Chair laid before the Senate a petition, numerously signed by women of Ohio, for the extension of the right of suffrage, without regard to sex or color.

DIPLOMATIC APPAREL.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the following joint resolution:

Resolved, That all persons in the diplomatic service of the United States are prohibited from wearing any uniform or official costume not previously prescribed by Congress.

Mr. SUMNER explained that there was a habit among our Ministers abroad of wearing Court costumes on certain occasions. The Committee on Foreign Affairs thought fit to prohibit this. The joint resolution was passed.

THE COLORADO BILL AGAIN.

Mr. YATES, from the Committee on Territories, reported favorably the bill for the admission of Colorado.

SITE FOR A FORT.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to take possession of and pay for a portion of Long Island, Boston Harbor, for the erection of a fort. The sum of $5,600 is to be paid for the property. The bill was passed.

SALE OF THE ATLANTIC DOCKS.

Mr. MORGAN called up a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the Government warehouses on Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, to the highest bidder, after sixty days' notice. Passed.

INDIAN BILL.

Mr. POMEROY called up the joint resolution for the sale of certain stocks held in trust for the Choctaw and Cherokee Indians.

Mr. POMEROY offered an amendment that no stocks shall be sold for less than their par value.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. CORBETT offered an amendment that the amount of money raised by the sale of these stocks be reinvested in United States stocks. Adopted.

After a lengthy debate on the subject, which was participated in by Messrs. DOOLITTLE, HENDERSON, CORBETT, SHERMAN, POMEROY, MORTON and MORRILL, of Maine,

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered as a substitute for the proposition before the Senate, a resolution appropriating $250,000 to pay the claims of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians; provided, that in the future adjustment of the claims of the Chocktaws the said amount shall be charged against the said Indians; and provided, further, that none of the money shall be paid on such claims unless the Secretary of the Interior shall have first examined and approved the same.

Mr. STEWART offered an amendment as a proviso that the said amount of $250,000 shall be in full satisfaction of all claims of said Indians.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said the claims amounted to a total of $1,800,000.

EXECUTION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION BILLS.

Pending discussion on this subject,

Mr. WILSON called up the bill appropriating not to exceed $500,000 to defray the expenses of carrying the Reconstruction Bills into effect, which was passed.

INDIAN AFFAIRS AGAIN.

The discussion on the Indian Bill was then resumed, and continued until 2:45 P. M., when, on motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The reading of the journal of yesterday having been dispensed with, Mr. SHANKS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to investigate the facts connected with the imprisonment for life in Canada of Rev. JOHN MCMAHON, a citizen of Anderson, Ind., and pastor of the Catholic church at that place, and what means, if any, should be taken for his release.

The resolution was adopted.

CLAIMS AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. LOGAN offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire why the claims of American citizens against the British Government, commencing with those reported by the President Jan. 19, 1859, and including all that have arisen since that date, have not been paid, and to report what, in the judgment of the Committee, ought to be done to secure a speedy settlement of all such claims.

The resolution was adopted.

NEW MEMBER FROM NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

JACOB BENTON, member elect from New-Hampshire, presented himself, had the oath administered to him by the Speaker, and took his seat.

CHANGE OF NAME.

On motion of Mr. O'NEILL the Senate was requested to return to the House the joint resolution to change the name of the steamship *Paon Shun*.

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. JULIAN introduced a joint resolution respecting sales of public lands and preëmption, and homestead claims between the cities of San Joel and San Francisco, Cal., which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

FORFEITURE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. JULIAN asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for forfeiture to the United States of lands granted to the several States of the South in 1856, to aid in the construction of sundry railroads, which grants have expired by limitation.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected, and the resolution was not received.

A NEW COMMITTEE ON LABOR.

Mr. BAKER offered a resolution reciting that in view of the greater liberty and larger recognition of manhood which had followed the suppression of the rebellion, it was eminently fitting that the Government should be placed, if possible, in better relations to the working people of the country, and instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire into the expediency of constituting a Standing Committee on Labor, which was adopted.

FEES IN UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. KELLEY introduced a bill to amend the act of Feb. 26, 1853, to regulate fees and costs of clerks, marshals and attorneys of the United States Circuit and District Courts, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

DUTY ON OBJECTS OF ART.

Mr. ALLISON introduced a joint resolution enacting that any object of art imported by any individual or association of individuals for presentation as a gift to the United States Government, or to any State or City Government, shall be admitted free of duty under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, which was passed.

SETTLEMENT OF OFFICERS' CLAIMS.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a joint resolution instructing the Second Auditor to audit and settle accounts of line officers of the army to the extent of their pay in all cases where they make affidavit of their inability to make their monthly report or return by reason of their having been prisoners in the hands of the enemy, or by any accident or casualty of war are unable to account for property in their possession, which was passed.

APPLICATION OF UTAH FOR ADMISSION TO THE UNION.

Mr. HOOPER, of Utah, presented a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the contemplated State of Deseret for the admission of the State into the Union, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

EXTENSION OF A PATENT.

Mr. HALSEY presented a memorial of the representatives of THOMAS W. HARVEY, deceased, for extension of his patents for manufacturing wood screws, which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

THE COLORADO DELEGATES.

Mr. SCOFIELD, from the Committee on Elections, called up for action the report of the Committee on the contested election case from Colorado Territory, which concludes with a resolution referring the papers and evidence of Messrs. HUNT and CHILCOTT, to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to report which, if either, of the claimants is entitled to the seat.

The minority, Messrs. KERR, NICHOLSON and POLAND, report a resolution that Mr. HUNT is *prima facie* entitled to the seat.

Mr. COOK, for himself and Mr. UPSON, offered a substitute for the minority resolution, declaring that Mr. CHILCOTT is *prima facie* entitled to the seat, and

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, offered an amendment to the majority resolution, directing that pending the decision of the question, Mr. CHILCOTT be sworn in as the sitting delegate.

The question was discussed for an hour.

The House, at 2:30, seconded the previous question, and the House proceeded to vote on the resolution and amendments.

The question was first taken on the amendment offered by Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, to the resolution reported by the majority of the Committee, giving the seat temporarily to Mr. CHILCOTT. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 90, nays 36.

Mr. COOK withdrew his amendment.

The amendment offered by the minority was rejected.

The resolution of the majority, as amended, was then adopted without division.

Mr. CHILCOTT then presented himself, had the oath administered to him by the Speaker, and took his seat as Delegate from Colorado.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Mr. BUCKLAND introduced a joint resolution to change the name of MORRIS JUDKIEVIOZ, of the District of Columbia, to that of MORRIS JUDD, which was passed.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR SOLDIERS.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to pay to soldiers who are entitled to artificial limbs sums equivalent to the contract price thereof at their option, which was passed.

RELIEF FOR THE SOUTH.

Mr. BINGHAM moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole in order to dispose of the bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the relief of the destitute people in the South.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. RANDALL called for the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn, stating that it was a test question. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 58, nays 58; the Speaker voted no, and the House therefore refused to adjourn.

The vote was then taken on Mr. BINGHAM's motion to go into the Committee of the Whole, and resulted, yeas 64, nays 52; so the House went into the Committee of the Whole, Mr. BLAINE in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Senate joint resolution appropriating $1,000,000 to relieve destitution in the South.

Mr. BINGHAM appealed to Mr. MILLER to withdraw his amendment to the amendment offered by Mr. BANKS, in order that he (Mr. BINGHAM) might move to amend the original joint resolution by inserting a provision directing the Secretary of War to apply unexpended appropriations made for the Freedmen's Bureau to the purposes of this proposition.

Mr. MILLER withdrew his amendment, but the Chairman decided that Mr. BINGHAM's motion was not now in order.

Mr. VAN TRUMP obtained the floor to state that there were two controlling doubts resting on his mind in reference to the proposition. The first was as to the constitutional power of Congress to appropriate money as a simple, naked, unqualified charity; the second was as to the agency through which it was proposed that this charity should be administered. He looked in vain through the provisions of the Constitution for any express or implied authority to pass this bill. Referring to what he called the sneering allusion of Mr. BUTLER, some days since to the strict constructionists of the Constitution, he declared that he gloried in the character of a stern, rigid, uncompromising, strict constructionist. If there was not this question of Constitutional power in the way there was no member of the House who would more cheerfully vote for this bill than himself, even if it appropriated five times the amount. Besides, it was not clear to his mind that the people of the South would accept this charity, and he was not in favor of placing Congress in the ridiculous position of holding a whip of scorpions in one hand, and the Good Samaritans cruse of oil in the other. If he were a Southern man, under the circumstances in which that people were now placed by Congress, he would perish by slow starvation rather than touch one cent of this Congressional bounty. What that people wanted was not bread but justice; let them have all their rights as citizens, and they would take care of themselves, and neither receive nor solicit alms.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD presented six reasons why he should vote against the joint resolution; these were: First, there was no power under the Constitution to appropriate public money for charitable purposes. Second, neither the Southern States nor people have applied to Congress or the Government for such aid. Third, the arguments advanced here in favor of the appropriation by those who have participated in the passing of measures destructive of the political rights of the Southern States, place the gift proposed on grounds insulting and derogatory. Fourth, because the money will be disbursed through the agency of the Freedmen's Bureau, whose agents, in many cases, are not only unsafe custodians of public money, but are disqualified by prejudice against the white people of the South to make an impartial distribution of funds for charitable purposes. Fifth, because the sudden philanthropy of those who propose this measure at this time, immediately preceding the Southern elections, is calculated to excite suspicions that political and not benevolent motives lie at the bottom of the proposition. Sixth, because the Freedmen's Bureau has already over $2,100,000 to its credit unexpended, which can be used by its chief to relieve any cases of actual want that may exist among the Southern people. Either of these reasons, he said, would prevent him from voting for the joint resolution.

Mr. BINGHAM then moved to add to the proviso offered by Mr. BANKS, directing that $50,000 of the amount shall be used for the purchase and distribution of seeds, an additional proviso that no part of the money appropriated in the joint resolution shall be used until the unexpended appropriations heretofore made for food by existing laws for the use of the Freedmen's Bureau shall be first applied to the purpose specified, under the direction of the Commissioners of the Bureau.

A running debate took place between Messrs. BINGHAM, STEVENS, LOGAN, SCHENCK, GARFIELD, BOUTWELL, PILE and other members, in which Messrs. SCHENCK and STEVENS argued that the Freedmen's Bureau had now sufficient authority to relieve distress in the South, and that the object of this bill was merely to give alms to sturdy rebels, which Mr. BINGHAM denied, arguing that the terms "refugees" only applied to persons who were driven from their homes.

Mr. PILE proposed a substitute authorizing the Secretary of War, through the Freedmen's Bureau, to extend the distribution of food and clothing authorized to be issued to refugees and freedmen in the rebel States, so as to include any destitute women or children or helpless aged persons.

Mr. BINGHAM appealed to Mr. PILE not to limit it in that manner, but to let it apply to all destitute persons.

Mr. PILE suggested that it did include women, children and helpless aged persons.

Mr. BINGHAM indignantly demanded of Mr. PILE whether he meant to say that men of middle age should be left to perish? If so, he would throw down the guantlet and defy him.

Mr. PILE had no objection to modify his amendment as the gentleman (Mr. BINGHAM) suggested.

The Chairman stated that Mr. PILE's amendment was not pending.

Mr. BINGHAM moved that the Committee rise, in order that he might move in the House to close the debate.

Mr. DONNELLY suggested a proviso that the total amount to be expended for food should not exceed $1,000,000, unless it became apparent to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau that further expenditures were absolutely necessary to save men, women and children from death by starvation.

The Committee rose, and then Mr. STEVENS moved that the House adjourn.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted yeas 56, nays 51.

The House thereupon, at 4:15 o'clock, adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 20.

A memorial preferring charges of incivility and neglect of duty against Judge CHARLES P. DALY and the Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, in regard to applicants for admission to said Institution, was sharply denounced by Messrs. WHITE, H. C. MURPHY and THOMAS MURPHY, and laid on the table by an almost unanimous vote.

BILLS REPORTED.

Relative to the salaries of the Recorder and other city officers in Troy.

Incorporating the Mount Morris Water-works Company.

Amending the charter of Poughkeepsie.

Authorizing the Third-avenue Railroad Company to lay a switch in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street—a majority report.

Requiring the Harlem Railroad Company to wall up and fence with iron the Yorkville cut—a majority report.

Incorporating the Fire-proof Protection Company.

Amending the act fo the better protection of seamen in the Port of New-York.

For the relief of the Buffalo and Cleveland, and Cleveland and Buffalo Transportation Companies.

Incorporating the Mott Memorial Library.

The Syracuse Poor-house bill.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To amend the revised statutes.

Relative to the powers and duties of executors and administrators before letters are granted.

By Mr. T. MURPHY—Relative to the Parochial Fund of the Episcopal Church of New-York.

Authorizing the Durango Silver Mining Company to issue preferred stock.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the Supervisors of Westchester County to borrow money.

Authorizing a tax of $2,500 upon the towns of Oyster Bay and Hempstead.

Amending the charter of the New-York Accidental Insurance Company.

Incorporating the Stuyvesant Safe Deposit Company of New-York.

Relative to the common schools in Utica.

For the drainage of the lands in Cambria, Niagara County.

Incorporating the Jerome Park Villa Site and Improvement Company.

To increase the salary of WILLIAM W. SMITH, a clerk in the Surrogate's office in New-York.

Authorizing the Central Railroad Company to charge 2¼ cents per mile passenger fare, by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Andrews, Barnett, Bennett, Chambers, Collins, C. G. Cornell, E. Cornell, Godard, LaBau, Lent, Low, H. C. Murphy, T. Murphy, Nicks, Parsons, Pierson, Platt, Sutherland, Wilbor, Wolcott, Wood—21.

NAYS.—Messrs. Campbell, Crowley, Folger, Gibson, Humphrey, Kline, O'Donnell, Sessions, Stanford, White, Williams—11.

The bill amending the act authorizing a horse-railroad in West Farms and Morrisania was passed.

The bill increasing the salaries of the officers and clerks in the office of the Collector of Taxes, in New-York, was ordered to a third reading. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was exhausted in consideration of the bill for the enlargement of the locks on the Erie and Oswego canals.

Progress was reported, and Mr. ANDREWS moved that the bill be referred to the proposed Constitutional Convention, recommending its favorable consideration to that body.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LITTLEJOHN—To authorize the City of Oswego to borrow money to pay off the floating debt.

By Mr. CURLEY—Relative to the Troy and Boston Railroad Company.

By Mr. PARKER—To fix the fees of Sheriffs in certain cases.

By Mr. HAYNER—Relative to jurors in Brooklyn.

By Mr. PRINCE—Relative to the bridge over Buffalo Creek.

By Mr. KEADY—For a railroad in Eighty-sixth and other streets in the City of New-York.

By Mr. WEED—To facilitate the construction of the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad.

By Mr. PENFIELD—To repeal an act authorizing the Hudson River Railroad Company to build a bridge over Nepperhan Creek.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION BILL.

The report of the conference on the Constitutional Convention Bill was announced from the Senate.

Mr. WEED expressed his dissent from the report.

Mr. HISCOCK moved to make the report the special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock M. This was agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

To alter the Commissioners' map of Brooklyn.

To make the common school free in District No. 5 of Rome.

To authorize the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County to purchase the Peekskill Turnpike.

To provide for laying out the streets in Newburgh.

To amend the act for laying out roads in certain towns in Westchester County.

To enable the First Presbyterian Church of New-York to donate property to the City Mission Tract Society.

To enable resident aliens to hold and convey real estate and for other purposes.

In relation to the crier of the City Court of Buffalo.

To authorize the Board of Supervisors of Chenango County to assess the tax on the town of Columbus.

In relation to the publication of legal notices in Hamilton County.

To amend an act providing for the appointment and payment of clerks in Kings County Surrogate's Office.

An act supplemental to an act in relation to the payment of bounties to volunteers.

By Mr. HAGNER—For the relief of the Metropolitan Railway of Brooklyn.

By Mr. OAKEY—To regulate the sale of grain, Indian corn, &c.

By Mr. BARKER—To regulate the ferries in the Metropolitan Police District.

In relation to common schools in the City of New-York.

To regulate the sale of intoxicating drinks in Dutchess County.

To amend the charter of the Ulster Savings Institution.

To authorize the Travelers' Insurance Company to effect insurance.

In relation to the redemption of notes by closing banks.

PROTEST AGAINST THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

Mr. WEED, by unanimous consent, offered the following, which was laid over, under the rule:

Whereas, It is the imperative duty of the people of the United States of America, through their proper representatives, to earnestly protest against the formation of any government in North America not republican in form, and in which the people are not allowed to govern themselves and choose their own rulers; and, *Whereas*, This nation has, and does assume, to maintain this principle upon this Continent; and, *Whereas*, Any attempt on the part of the Imperial Government of Great Britain to establish a Monarchial Government in North America, or to place a vice-royalty, by act of Parliament, over her several North American Provinces, would be an infraction of this principle; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the people of the State of New-York, who, as citizens of a frontier State, are deeply interested in all questions that may have an influence on the preservation of peace and of friendly relations with the Government and people of British North America, respectfully appeal to the Government of the United States to interpose its legitimate influence in earnest remonstrance with the British Government against establishing any system of government in North America, the influence of which would endanger the friendly relations of the people of the North American Provinces of Great Britain with the people of this State.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States and to each House of Congress.

Recess till 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS REPORTED.

To amend the Jamaica School act.

Relative to common schools in Richmond County.

To authorize the New-York Submarine Company to issue preferred stock.

To incorporate the Associated Press of the State of New-York

To amend the act for the incorporation of companies to navigate the ocean by steamships.

For the erection of a breakwater at Bayside in the County of New-York.

To incorporate the Ulster Female Seminary.

To incorporate the Williamsburgh Bridge Company.

To amend the charter of the village of Jamaica.

To facilitate the construction of the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad.

To amend the act authorizing certain towns to take stock in the Roundout and Oswego Railroad.

To construct a railroad from Spuyten Duyvel Creek to East river at Port Morris.

Granting certain privileges to the North Shore Railroad of Long Island.

To amend the act to facilitate the construction of the Southern Central Railroad.

To amend the General Railroad Act.

To incorporate the New-York Real Estate Exchange.

To incorporate the New-York Grade Agency.

To extend to the town of Yonkers the provisions of chapter 78, laws of 1866.

To reduce the expense of prisoners supported by Oswego County.

To facilitate the construction of the Oil Creek Cross-cut Railroad.

To amend the Avon Village charter.

To incorporate the Manufacturers' Savings Bank of New-York.

For the improvement of Fulton-avenue and Livingston-street, Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SANFORD—Relative to the Bank Department.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the Union Village and Johnsonburgh Railroad Company.

To incorporate the Orleans Savings Bank.

To regulate and increase the salaries of certain members of the Capitol Police force.

To provide means, by tax, to pay certain canal awards.

Relative to the Niagara Falls Bridge Company.

To incorporate the Hamilton Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

To incorporate the National Telegraphic Union Association.

Relative to Marshals in the City of New-York.

Changing the time of the annual meeting of the Commissioners of Excise.

To amend the act to provide for the incorporation of insurance companies.

To amend the revised statutes relative to the place in which property is to be assessed.

To amend the charter of the Westchester County Mutual Insurance Company.

To incorporate the Lowville Water Works Company. Adjourned.

Railroad Bill Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 20.

The Governor signed to-day the bill to aid in the construction of the Plattsburgh and Whitehall Railroad.

The following appointments were confirmed by the Senate to-day:

To be Harbor Master for the Port of New-York—BUTLER G. NOBLE, of Brooklyn.

To be Metropolitan Fire Commissioner—EMMONS CLARK, of New-York.

To be Commissioner of Public Accounts—J. DOUGLAS WOODWARD, of Plattsburgh, Clinton County.

To be Trustee of the Nautical School in the Harbor of New-York—ABIAL A. LOW, of New-York.

To be Wreck Masters of Queens County—RICHARD SMITH, JOHN HEWLETT, THOMAS PEARSHALL and JOSEPH BROWN.

Meeting of the State Temperance Society at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 20.

The State Temperance Society met here to-day, Gen. JOSEPH S. SMITH, the President, presiding. After the transaction of routine business, Mr. JOHN SHERRY made a statement showing the rapid progress of temperance in Suffolk County.

In the evening Senator (now Major) SCOFIELD and others addressed the Society and a large outside audience at Tweddle Hall. HORACE GREELEY, WM. E. DODGE, Rev. Dr. CUYLER and Senator O'DONNELL are announced to address the Society to-morrow evening. This is the regular quarterly meeting of the Society, and members from different parts of the State report a large growing interest in the cause, and many accessions to the ranks.

Union Republican Nomination and Ratification in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, March 20.

The Union Republicans to-day nominated Col. WM. A. BULLETT, of Louisville, for Congress from this District.

A large ratification meeting was held to-night at the Court-house, indorsing the platform of the Union Party, adopted Feb. 26, at Frankfort. Among the speakers were Col. BARNES, Hon. R. A. BAKER, Gov. OGLESBY, and others.

SAMUEL COOPER, a fugitive from justice from Indiana, who absconded some time ago with a large amount of the school fund, has been arrested.

The Constitutional Amendment Ratified in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 20.

The Senate this afternoon ordered the resolution concerning the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States to a third reading by a vote of 27 to 6, and as the House of Representatives had taken similar action last week, the President of the Senate officially announced that the Legislature of Massachusetts had ratified the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Consolidation of Railroads—Fatal Affray at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, March 20.

The Memphis and Little Rock Railroad has been consolidated with the El Paso and Pacific Railroad, of which Gen. FREMONT is President.

MICHAEL WATERS, a fireman, was shot and instantly killed by CHARLES WRIGHT, a barkeeper, on Jefferson-street, at daylight this morning. The friends of the deceased were with difficulty restrained from lynching the murderer.

Tennessee State Franchise Law.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, March 20.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee will render a decision to-morrow on cases involving the constitutionality of the State Franchise Law. It is looked to with much interest by legal parties. There are no indications as to what it will be.

THE FLOODS AT THE WEST.

Many Lives Lost—Immense Damage to Property—Columbus, Ky., Inundated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, March 20.

Communication with most of the counties of East Tennessee is still suspended. The details of losses by the flood confirm my estimate that East Tennessee is damaged over two millions of dollars. Blount, Cocke, Roan and Sevier Counties all lose heavily. In Blount County a large flock of sheep were drowned. The loss of stock of all kinds is unprecedentedly heavy. All the farmers living on rivers will be very late with their crops. The loss of stock will be a great drawback. Parts of the railroad bridges washed away have been recovered. Trains are now running to Chattanooga from this point. Many lives were lost in lower East Tennessee, and many families were left homeless and must suffer. Over one hundred car loads of corn were destroyed at Chattanooga. The depots were all submerged, and much freight destroyed. The rivers are still high and more rain falling. No mails have been received from the Northwest since the 4th of March.

Marine Disaster in Hampton Roads—The Frigate Lancaster—The Rebel Ram Merrimac.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, March 19.

The brig *Mary Cobb*, Capt. DUNCAN, from Baltimore, bound to New-York, while at anchorage in Hampton Roads, came in collission with the bark *Lapwing*, from Baltimore to Rio Janeiro. The brig lost her anchor and chain bulwarks, and sustained other damages, and put into Norfolk for repairs. The bark sustained but slight damage.

The crew of the United States frigate *Lancaster* have been paid off at the Gosport Navy-yard, and nearly $300,000 has been put in circulation in consequence.

Yesterday afternoon a large number of them took passage for Baltimore and Philadelphia. A few of the sailors have been detained at the Navy-yard to attend a Court-martial which is shortly to convene there for the trial of some offenders, who at Barbados engaged in an *emeute* on board, originating with trouble between the white and colored sailors, in which battleaxes and belaying-pins were freely used, but no lives lost.

The wreck of the old rebel ram *Merrimac*, a constant terror to steamers and other vessels passing to and from Norfolk in the night-time, is shortly to be removed by means of torpedoes. Several attempts have been made to raise the wreck, but have all failed, and she has since been lying in the river with a buoy placed at the spot where she sunk. Five large iron tanks are being built, similar to the ordinary water-tanks, of strong boiler iron, and will hold two or three hundred pounds of powder. These torpedoes will be placed beneath the hull of the rebel ram and ignited by means of a galvanic battery.

The steamers *Maraposa* and *Thames*, from New-Orleans, bound to New-York, put into Norfolk this morning short of coal. The *Thames* reports having passed this morning the steamer *Charles W. Lord*, fifty miles southeast of Cape Henry, with the steamer *Saragossa* in tow, disabled, making for Hampton Roads. The steamer *C. W. Lord*, with the *Saragossa* in tow, arrived safely at Norfolk at 11 o'clock this morning. The *Saragossa's* machinery became disabled at sea, and she was picked up by the steamer *C. W. Lord*, while on her trip from Galveston to New-York.

The gunboat *Marblehead* sailed to-day for the West Indies, intending to touch first at St. Thomas.

The gunboat *Agawam*, Commander BARRETT, recently arrived from Beaufort, N. C., disabled, is the only man-of-war now lying in the harbor. She will sail shortly for Washington, D. C.

Yesterday the stormy weather cleared off beautifully, and St. Patrick's day passed off without rain, but a fresh gale blew from the westward, creating a heavy gale outside.

A northeast storm, with rain and snow, commenced this morning and has prevailed all day.

Arrival of the Colorado at San Francisco—Japanese Commissioners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 20.

The *Colorado* experienced pleasant weather during the entire voyage from Yokohama, except three days' westerly winds in the middle passage. The run to Yokohama was made without once stopping the engines, in twenty-one days and twenty-three hours, from Yokohama to Hong Kong in five days and thirteen hours—the quickest on record. She left Hong Kong Feb. 17, on return passage up, against northeast monsoon exceedingly rough. Left Yokohama on the 27th of February, with the New-York and European mails; the first part of the passage had heavy weather. On the 8th March, encountered a hurricane which continued 24 hours; the remainder of the voyage has been pleasant. She brings 93 cabin and 78 steerage passengers; also the Japanese Commissioners to Washington: Ononotomogaro, First Commissioner; Matsumoto Yudagre, Second Commissioner; Fukusawa Ukitchi, Secretary; Tsuda Senga, First Interpreter; Sekey Shinpatchi, Second Interpreter; Hinno Shinnoso, Paymaster; Ogassawara Owata Haigker, Naval Officer, and native servants.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 20.

The steamship *Oriflamme* arrived to-day from Mazatlan, with advices to the 13th of March.

It was rumored at Mazatlan that a battle had taken place between the Liberals and Imperialists, near San Luis Potosi, in which the Liberals had been defeated with heavy loss. This news is not confirmed by any dispatches which have been received by Consul GODEY, nor by the correspondents of prominent merchants in the Mexican trade.

British North American Confederacy

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 20.

A large public meeting was held at Victoria last night for the purpose of discussing the propriety of applying for the admission of the colony into the British North American Confederacy.

The meeting was unanimously in favor of the scheme, and steps will be taken at once to confer with the Imperial Government Confederation authorities on the subject.

The schooner *Francis F. Steele*, of Boston, has arrived.

The ship *Ocean Express* has sailed for Liverpool with a cargo of wheat.

Flour is in fair demand and prices firm at unchanged rates. Wheat active at $1 85@$1 90. Legal-tenders, 75.

Reconstruction in Georgia.

At a meeting of the citizens of Dalton, Ga., on the 5th inst., Judge D. A. WALKER made an address, advocating an immediate concession to all the requirements of the Military Bill for the reconstruction of the Southern States, and moved the appointment of a committee to draw up matter for the action of the meeting. This motion was carried, and the committee subsequently reported a series of resolutions, accepting the terms offered in the reconstruction bill, and pledging themselves to carry them into full effect. They appeal also to the North to act with moderation and generosity. A member of the Convention proposed a substitute, non-committal in its character, requesting the Governor to call a Convention of the people for consultation, or, if he should deem himself unauthorized to do this, to convene the Legislature. An animated debate ensued, and the substitute was lost by four votes. The resolutions reported from the Committee were then passed. These resolutions request the Governor to convene the Legislature without delay, that it may call a State Convention.

A meeting of the citizens of Cass County, Ga., on the 13th inst., resolved unanimously:

"That we will obey the mandate of the law. We will do what the authorities of the United States Government require us to do. We are for the Union and the Government, and will abide its action upon all subjects affecting our interests; whether it comes from Congress or the President, our duty is to obey. We love the Government of our Fathers, and desire that party differences be buried in oblivion."

The editor of the Rome (Ga.) *Courier* represents Hon. B. H. HILL as stating "that, in his judgment, the most important practical effect of adopting the plan proposed by the Sherman bill will be to make constitutional and binding what would otherwise be the grossly unconstitutional and tyrannical action of Congress. He thinks it will not affect the question of confiscation one way or the other."

A Georgia paper makes this point: "A contemporary sheet commends the people of Georgia to attend to their own private affairs and let politics alone. The advice is sensible, and the people would no doubt heed it and be thankful—if the newspapers would just set them an example."

Meetings of the Freedmen in South Carolina—Addresses by Wade Hampton, and Others.

A meeting of the colored citizens of Richland District was held at the African M. E. Church, on Thursday evening, the 14th inst. A resolution was adopted in favor of a demonstration in honor of the act of Congress of March 2, giving them the right of suffrage. Resolutions were also adopted, declaring that as "an All-wise Providence has, in His Divine wisdom, seen fit to cause this great nation to release them from the disadvantages and deprivations that they labored under as a people, and to acknowledge their manhood, and return to those great principles of the Declaration of Independence, which declares all men to be equal," they would "hail with grateful hearts the early restoration of their beloved State to the Union under the Constitution and amendments. They further declared that they "will not support any man for office who will not pledge himself to carry out the great principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitutional amendments, and of the act of the 2d of March, 1867, known as the Military Bill—that is, the fifth and sixth sections of that act."

On Monday, the 18th inst., the colored citizens of the district assembled in large numbers in Columbia, and after forming a procession of their various societies marched through the principal streets, headed by a band of music, to a vacant square, where addresses were delivered by Gen. WADE HAMPTON, Hon. W. F. DESAUSSURE, Col. WM. H. TALLEY, Hon. E. J. ARTHUR and JAS. G. GIBBES, Esq., (who had been specially invited by the Committee to address the colored people,) and BEVERLY NASH and Rev. D. PICKETT, (freedmen.) The Columbia *Phœnix*, in its abstract of the speeches made, says:

Gen. HAMPTON spoke of the vast importance of the present movement—not only to the colored, but to the white man. He advised the freedmen to *give their friends at the South a fair trial*, and if they were found wanting, it was then time enough to go abroad for sympathy. It was to their interest to build up the South; for as the country prospered, so would they prosper. The present state of affairs was not brought about by the action of the Southern people—white or black—therefore, neither was responsible for it.

Hon. E. J. ARTHUR said: The occasion of this celebration is one in which you have had no agency. It is not the act of the white men of your country. It has been conferred upon you by the Northern Congress; and he hoped that it would be the means of enlightening and improving their mental and moral condition. He, in conjunction with the white citizens of the South, would endeavor to assist them, by all the means in their power, to accomplish that end. They are politically the equals of the whites, and education will go far to make them morally and mentally so. It is true that many of the whites are deprived of the political rights which the colored men will enjoy, but that should not, and will not, create envious and unkind feelings. He concluded by advising them to regard the white men who have been born and reared among them as friends; let no harsh feelings exist between us; look to each other's welfare and happiness; and last, though not least, look to your educational and moral improvement.

WM. H. TALLEY, Esq., said that they had heard that the interests of the white man and colored man of the South were one and the same. They are parts of the same society, inhabiting the same land, under the same sun, breathing the same atmosphere; and if the lessons of history and reason taught anything they taught that, under such circumstances, the two races must prosper or perish together. It was impossible, at this time, to mark out and recommend any particular line of policy. Everything was in doubt and confusion. The country can know no prosperity without peace, and that end can be attained only by discarding all elements of strife and promoting harmony and concert of action. The advice which common sense gives to the colored population of the South in the present emergency is, to try those of the community whom you have known—those who have hitherto proved themselves worthy of confidence—those who have the same interest. Unite with those. If these deceive you, it will then be time enough to experiment on the sympathies of strangers. He said he knew he expressed the feeling of the intelligent white men of the South, when he said that they cherished no semblance of hostility toward the colored man, on account of altered circumstances. The enemies of the South will endeavor to foment dissensions and jealousies, for the purpose of still farther tearing, weakening and plundering our already desolated land; but if the Southern people, white and colored stand united, there is ground to hope that our children, if not ourselves, may enjoy a long period of tranquility and peace, of prosperity and happiness.

BEVERLY NASH replied to the generally expressed statement of the white speakers, that they were disfranchised, by stating that the colored people would present such a strong and unanimous petition to Congress that attention would be paid to it—in fact, the *colored men would not rest till the whites had been enfranchised*. He had respect for a man who upheld his principles at the point of the bayonet; whereas skulkers and so-called Union men at the South he could designate as nothing better than traitors.

Rev D. PICKETT stated that he wanted it distinctly understood that he was no office-seeker. The good of his people was his first consideration. He was opposed to universal suffrage, for two reasons—the want of education and a property qualification. The first was readily attainable, and the last, by industry and economy, would surely come. Speaking of elections, he said that the question should not be whether a candidate was black or white, but was he honest?

Hon. W. F. DE SAUSSURE and JAS. G. GIBBES, Esq., delivered short addresses, after which the procession was reformed and marched back to the church.

Gov. Geary's Response to the North Carolina Call for a National Convention.

Gov. GEARY has communicated the following message to the Legislature of Pennsylvania relative to the call of North Carolina for a National Convention to amend the Constitution of the United States:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURGH, March 14, 1867.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: A letter dated 6th inst. has just been received from Hon. JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of North Carolina, covering a set of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of that District, both of which, according to his request, are herewith transmitted to you.

The object of the resolutions is to invite "all the States—north, south, east and west"—to a national convention, for the purpose of "proposing, in exact conformity with the Constitution of the United States, such amendments to the Constitution that the result will be such mutual concessions as will lead to a restoration of our former happy relations."

Under ordinary circumstances I would be satisfied to simply submit this communication to the Legislature without comment; but in this instance the occasion seems to demand something more. I am by no means insensible to a noble, mutual concession and forbearance necessary to impart vitality to our national existence; and, therefore, in deliberating upon this important subject, I would recommend that local feelings and prejudices be merged in a patriotic determination to promote the public welfare. But when we reflect that the people of North Carolina, inviting this Assembly, are not in full communion with the loyal States; that they have been for many years in the habit of looking with great indifference upon the national interests and of tolerating disloyalty; that throughout the thrilling and sanguinary war of the rebellion they used their utmost efforts to destroy the Constitution and the Union, and to establish a hostile Government of their own; that they have recently refused to ratify the mild and wholesome amendments to the Constitution; that Congress, by the passage of the Reconstruction Act, has made a salutary provision for their future military government, and for that of the other refractory districts lately engaged in rebellion; is not the presumption with which these unrepentant rebels and subjugated traitors now ask for "*mutual concessions*," surprising? The people of Pennsylvania have always been loyal to the Government, true to the Constitution and laws of the nation, and have stood in the foremost ranks of the defenders of the Union. They have no concessions to make, certainly none to those who have waged a treasonable war, and who have been conquered at the point of the bayonet. The doctrine is certainly abhorrent that defeated treason should ask the loyal men of this country to meet them upon equal terms in convention to amend the Constitution they repudiated and attempted to destroy. The guilty failure of those men has assigned them to a far different task—submission to the terms of the conquerors and obedience to that law which we all obey.

While Pennsylvania has no concessions to make, her people, desiring a speedy, just and proper readjustment of all the States in the Union, earnestly beseech the citizens of North Carolina, and of all the Southern States, to return without delay to the benign influences of the Government while yet the terms of such a return are easy, and not to wait for more severe conditions, and, perhaps, for more serious punishment.

J. W. GEARY.

The Oswego *Palladium* has its usual story to tell. The bones of a girl about 11 years of age, named ELIZA DRUMMOND, have been found near a hole from which 85 snakes were driven. The child was lost some weeks ago while out berrying, and search was made for her in vain.

An important arrest of counterfeiters was made in Cincinnati on March 15. A plate for printing $100 notes was captured, and another, nearly completed, for printing $500 notes, was also seized.

Ten head of valuable cattle and several dogs were bitten, near Indianapolis, a few days ago, by a mad dog.

POLITICS AND SOCIETY IN THE SOUTH.

The Social Revolution, its Facts and Tendencies—Radical and Conservative Ideas—Reconstruction.

From Our Own Correspondent.

THE BEECHES, Monday, March 11, 1867.

The TIMES has since the war published an immense correspondence from writers in the South, most of it containing valuable facts, but some apparently glossed to suit certain political views. Similar correspondence has been in other papers, and I have looked since the war ceased into all these sources of information, to ascertain, if possible, what is the political and social tendency of the South. The result is, from my point of view, hopeful. In the first place we must recollect that the war of the rebellion made a revolution in the South and almost in the country. This was a necessity from which there was no escape. It was a revolution in labor, in society based upon labor, and in the political theories which had prevailed, and in all the numerous minor institutions which flow directly from the leading principles of society. Now, the point of inquiry is, how does this social revolution affect the tendencies of society, and what are the inevitable results of the new tendencies?

Some of them are: 1. Thousands of whites are compelled to work who never worked before, and have therefore lost the essential element of modern aristocracy—the ability to live without work. 2. The loss to their former owners and the distribution to new ones of many large landed estates. 3. The constant tendency (as in the free States formerly) to subdivide and distribute large estates. 4. The necessary exodus from their old places of vast numbers of freed slaves, and the consequent derangement of labor. 5. The utter subtraction of the great body of laborers from a state of dependency, and adding them to that of the controlling power.

These facts make a complete revolution, and the practical results cannot be mistaken. First, we have the South in a process of new education for both whites and blacks. They are absolutely, as to some things, in an infantile condition, but which receives education rapidly. We have the whites in a state of utter confusion as to labor, because it takes time for them to learn that they must pay the blacks liberally, and that they must encourage Northern capital to come among them. At first we find they reject both these. They persecute the negro and drive out the Northern men; but they soon learn this won't do, and they begin to get a practical education to the new order of things. Slowly, but surely, they will recognize labor, but they will have to recognize it in what were the Eastern Slave States—upon a white basis. Why? Because the negro, no longer attached to masters and plantations, has also got an idea of movement. He becomes an emigrant, and in doing this he obeys the laws of nature. He goes South and West, and it will be but a few years before the main body of negroes will be beyond the Mississippi. Several statements in the TIMES show that tens of thousands of negroes have left South Carolina, and, to some extent, this is true of Georgia and North Carolina. There is a great exodus of negroes from some of the old Slave States. This will go on. The Eastern freedmen States must prepare to lose their black population—encourage the immigration of whites, and go into manufacturing. This process is beginning, and the more it goes on the more these States will assimilate to the Northern States. The present generation of rebels will soon perish; and with the same language, religion and laws, there is no possibility of perpetuating a hereditary feud. In the Gulf States the process will be different; but finally arriving, I think, at an entire reconstruction of society. There the blacks will for some years concentrate, and politicians to be successful must seek the negro vote. They will seek it with promises of favor and protection; and, as the black vote cannot be got except on radical grounds, the Southwestern States will become radical.

If any one expects the South to be united on a general system of politics, when their leaders are put *hors du combat* and the negroes vote, they will be disappointed. I can see clearly that there is a rising Radical Party in the South, which gains each day. Each day it becomes more evident that the reconstruction of politics in the South must be as complete as that of society. Under military protection, with the black vote assured, the radical men will show themselves; and being the men of mind and audacity, they will control the rising generation, and give new ideas and new forms to reorganized society. With all this will come education to the whole freed class, both black and white; when the weak delusions which brought on the rebellion will disappear forever. It will take but a little time, to demonstrate that the negro man can take care of himself, and take his part in Government. The only drawback on the fair prospects of the South is that of the few leaders and papers, like those who talk of chivalry in Virginia, and instigate mobs at New-Orleans and Memphis. That class of men are still powerful at the South, and it is much to be hoped that military rule will last long enough to give some of them their deserts. I wish SHERIDAN, or THOMAS could command the whole South with unlimited powers. I think some of the unsubdued rebels would get that justice, which, under the benign administration of JOHNSON, has been denied them.

Political opinions spring directly from the interests and the education of a people. It is the most thinking people who are the most radical; and it is the most wealthy who are most conservative. The former know that by the principles of Christianity and the successful developments of civilization, the person and not property must become eventually the ruling element of the world. The conservative, on the other hand, looking simply to ordinary human history, sees that property has controlled society, and argues that it will hereafter. This is the common principle of mercenary politicians, and hence the continual attempt to control the people by corrupting the leaders with office. So the politics of the South, heretofore based on Slavery, have been based on property. HENRY CLAY, great and enlightened leader as he was, argued, in 1836, that Slavery could not be abolished, because it was worth fifteen hundred millions of dollars! The idea of property controlled that of person. The South talked largely of its chivalry, its freedom and its State rights; but the whole of it came down to the single point that the person was inferior to property, and this has been the great principle of history in all countries down to the last twenty years. But ideas are stronger than property, and ideas abolished Slavery in this country and serfdom in Russia, and it will abolish the feudal tenures of England.

Now the practical result of this in the South is, that the system of politics there will hereafter be based on the idea of persons and not property. But ideas and events flow fast in these days, and while it took us half a century of education to abolish Slavery, it will not take five years to establish in Southern politics the ideas which result from the abolition of Slavery. As this process goes on the Southern people will forget chivalry and trust to work. They will soon come, like the blind man suddenly restored to sight, to see a world of light and beauty in the new ideas which they never saw before. They will rush to them with delight. They will sympathize with men and not with chattels, and then the South will be truly republican; and not till then will the men of the North or of Europe become the willing immigrants to that land.

What of the Reconstruction Act? Slowly (and the slower the better) the Confederate States will accept the terms of Congress. I thought they would accept the Amendments to the Constitution when first offered, and they would but for the last great delusion that JOHNSON and his Administration could help them through. That delusion is over and with it any idea that the Democratic Party can do anything for them. Reason is returning, and they may soon be in the condition of the man from whom the devils were cast—clothed and in their right mind. Demoniac possessions are hooted at by the most scientific men of this day, but I should like to know how you can account for the conduct of some men or communities on any other principle? What are the great delusions, which sometimes come over a community but the influences of the devil, permitted for a time, like the counsels of Ahitophel, to be overthrown at last with greater certainty?

The South will come to its right mind, and though it may be when the generation of rebels are laid in their graves, will at last shine among the republican stars of brightest hue.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Political Items.

Revised returns from all but six places in New-Hampshire give HARRIMAN, 35,580; SINCLAIR, 32,580; scattering, 103. The places to be heard from gave last year SINCLAIR, 153; SMYTHE, 195. Add them to the above, and the entire vote now will stand, HARRIMAN, 35,776; SINCLAIR, 32,733; scattering 104. Total, 68,613. The above, without further loss or gain from the six remaining towns, will leave HARRIMAN's majority over all 2,939; plurality over SINCLAIR, 3,033. Representatives returned—Republicans, 187; Democrats, 119. The remaining towns chose last year 12 Republicans and 9 Democrats, which would give the total, if they come in the same now, 199 Republicans and 118 Democrats, leaving the Republicans a majority of 71. Last year it was 90.

Gen. BLAIR, in a note to a St. Louis attorney states that his suit against the Judge of Elections for refusing his vote at an election held in June, 1865, is to come up before the Supreme Court at its present term, probably about April 15. He says: "If the Supreme Court of this State decides adversely, under the threat of removal by address by the Legislature, I will take the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, which is beyond the reach of that august body."

Returns published in the Albany *Evening Journal* show that in 793 towns the Republicans have gained nine in this Spring's elections, as compared with those of last Spring. Now the Republicans have 538, and the Democrats 255; then they had 529 and the Democrats 264.

The betting fraternity in New-Hampshire are all excitement over the question whether HARRIMAN's majority exceeds or falls short of 3,000. The returns are in from all but seven small places. Taking last year's vote for these towns, HARRIMAN has 3,012 majority.

In a general order dated Charleston, S. C., March 13, Gen. J. C. ROBINSON announced for the information and government of all concerned, that the Military Law was in force within the Military District composed of North Carolina and South Carolina, from that date.

Judge WILLIAM MILLS, General Agent of the Republican State Central Committee of Tennessee, is now in Chicago to consult with leading Republicans in reference to the affairs of that State.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives on Saturday rejected, by a vote of 97 nays to 44 yeas, a proposal to amend the State Constitution so as to allow women to vote.

The colored people of Newbern will be the first of their race to vote in North Carolina under the Military Act, as the municipal election occurs next month.

The Democratic members of the Wisconsin Legislature have nominated LUCIEN P. WETHERBY for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Gen. HARRIMAN and Hon. JOHN G. SINCLAIR, the candidates for Governor in New-Hampshire, are to speak in Connecticut.

Personal Items.

Suit was recently brought in Oskaloosa, Iowa, by CHARLES J. LOVE against MARTHA A. BALL and her husband for a considerable sum of money, which LOVE claims to have furnished the wife before her marriage, while acting as her agent in the collection of a legacy bequeathed by her father. She denied the account, and filed a cross-bill for $10,000 damages, because of certain letters which had been circulated, purporting to have been written by a soldier, and making grave charges against her. The Jury gave her a verdict for the whole amount claimed.

JOHN B. JACOBS, a clerk in a grocery-store in Fair Haven, Conn., recently sold some cider to a customer ignorant that it was against the rules of the Good Templars, of which order he was a member. He was informed against, expelled from the Lodge, and the event so worked on his mind that he is now a lunatic.

The Troy *Whig* states that the man who insulted the wife of an engineer on the New-York Central Railroad on Saturday, while on the cars, was subsequently so soundly thrashed by the engineer that he begged lustily for mercy.

Col. J. D. B. DEBOW's death occurred as stated, and the contradiction of the report was made by mistake, Col. DEBOW having gone to Elizabeth, N. J., to attend a dying brother, who preceded him to the grave only a few days.

Hon. EDWARD WING LAWTON, in 1847 Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island and otherwise prominent in State politics, died in Newport on March 16. He was born in Providence in 1787.

Mr. JOHN G. BRYANT, for thirteen years agent of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, died in Philadelphia, on Friday last.

JOHN PENINGTON, Esq., of Philadelphia, one of the oldest American importers of foreign books, died on Sunday.

Domestic Items.

An engineer on a railroad running out of Galena was killed March 14, by jumping from his engine upon seeing that it was about coming in collision with a train of freight cars. As he jumped he struck a sapling, which threw him back under the cars. They passed over him, crushing his lower limbs, and compelling amputation, during which he died. His name was MORGAN, and he leaves a wife and five children.

A Georgia physician rently sent to a druggist in Columbus the following prescription: "1 ounce of baulcimore caprior 1 ounce of knighter 1 ounce of gunop 1 ounce of lofe shougaur 2 ounce of water."

The bill directing the City of Baltimore to pay the Kane Police has been passed by the Maryland Legislature. The amount will not be less than $100,000.

Thirty cases of epidemic diphtheria in the Ohio Deaf and Dumb Asylum within a few days were the cause of the pupils being sent to their homes.

London, C. W., is excited over reports of the discovery of a plot on the part of Fenian emissaries to blow up the officers' quarters in that city.

An insane woman in Philadelphia threw her little boy out of a third-story window on Friday, and fatally injured him.

A sign over an eating-house in Montreal runs thus: "Prince of Wales Restaurant. *Ich dien* oysters in every style.

The next annual exhibition of the New-England Agricultural Society will be held at Providence, R. I.

Six applications for divorce were before the Court at Houlton, Me., last week, five of which were granted.

Maryland is to have a new Executive Mansion, and is going to enlarge and improve the Penitentiary.

Three churches have been burned by incendiaries in Somerville, Mass., within eighteen months.

Chicago paid $90,000 for amusements last month. Boston paid $88,000.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrest of a Physician and Nurse on a Charge of Murder—The Discovery Made through the Metropolitan Board of Health—The Accused Held for Examination.

Considerable excitement was occasioned yesterday morning in the Toombs Police Court, by a charge of murder being preferred against a physician and a nurse. The victim is Mrs. ELIZABETH E. KIMBALL, widow of the late Maj. EDWARD KIMBALL, of the Ninth Regiment, (Hawkins' Zouaves.) The Major, it will be remembered, was shot on the picket line by Brig.-Gen. CORCORAN. It appears that Mrs. KIMBALL submitted to an operation to produce abortion, which resulted in her death. The remains were removed from the Irving House, Broadway, to the City of Providence, R. I., for burial, a certificate having been first obtained from one of the Coroner's, which certificate did not give the real cause or circumstances of death. Information of these facts was in due time communicated to the Metropolitan Board of Health, of this City, and they requested Coroner GEORGE W. WIGHTMANN, of Providence, to hold an inquest over the body of deceased. A *post-mortem* examination of the remains resulted in the discovery that death was the result of injuries to the uterus, caused by instruments used by some person to produce an abortion.

Further investigation led to the discovery that GEORGE BEAKLEY, M. D., of No. 42 West Twenty-fourth-street, in this City, was the attending physician upon Mrs. KIMBALL previous to death, and that Mrs. NANCY COLE, of No. 411 West Twenty-fifth-street, was the nurse. Justice DOWLING was informed of these facts in an affidavit made by Dr. EDWARD B. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent, which read as follows:

AFFIDAVIT OF DR. DALTON.

Edward B. Dalton, Sanitary Superintendent of the Metropolitan Sanitary District of the State of New-York, being duly sworn, says: That on the 29th day of January, 1868, information was received at the office of the Metropolitan Board of Health of the death of one Elizabeth E. Kimball, at the Irving House in said City; that said Elizabeth E. Kimball died at said place on the 28th day of January, 1867, and that Robert Gamble, one of the Coroners of the City of New-York, on the said 29th day of January, made and signed a certificate (hereunto annexed, marked "A,") that he had held an inquest on the body of said woman, and that the jurors found by verdict "that she came to her death from injuries received by a fall on the 22d day of January, 1867, and that on said certificate a permit was given on which the body was taken from this City to Providence, R. I.; and deponent further says that afterward George Beakley, a practicing physician in said City, made and signed a certificate of the cause of death of the said Elizabeth E. Kimball (which is hereunto annexed, and marked "B,") and that the said George Beakley was the attending physician during the illness of said Elizabeth E. Kimball which resulted in her death. Deponent further says that, as he is informed by George W. Wightmann, Coroner of the City of Providence, R. I., an inquest was held and a *post-mortem* examination made by said Wightmann, as such Coroner, when the fact was ascertained that the said Elizabeth E. Kimball came to her death in consequence of injuries to the womb, caused by some instrument or instruments used to produce abortion, and that evidence establishing that fact can be produced; and deponent alleges that to have been the true cause of her death; and deponent further says that Mrs. Cole, now present, was the nurse who attended said Elizabeth E. Kimball during her said last illness; and deponent further says that he is informed and believes, and therefore alleges, that the said Elizabeth E. Kimball was, on the 22d day of January, 1867, in good health, and that thereafter she suddenly became ill at said Irving House only a few days before her death, and deponent alleges that such death was caused by an abortion, or an attempt to procure an abortion, made by some person upon the body of the said Elizabeth E. Kimball, on or about the 24th day of January, 1867; and deponent further says that he is informed and believes, and therefore charges and alleges, that no inquest was ever held in this City upon the body of the said woman by said Robert Gamble or any other Coroner, and that no jury ever found a verdict that she came to her death as stated in said first-mentioned certificate, and that said Beakley well knew that the certificate made by him was false, and that said woman did not die of congestion of the bowels, resulting from a fall, as therein stated; and deponent says that for these reasons he believes that the said abortion and the injuries resulting therefrom was performed by the said George Beakley, assisted by the said Cole; and deponent asks that an investigation into the facts may be had according to law.

E. B. DALTON,
Sanitary Sup't Metropolitan Sanitary District.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1867.
JOSEPH DOWLING, Police Justice.

Upon this affidavit, the Magistrate issued his warrant for the arrest of the accused, Dr. BEAKLEY and Mrs. COLE. The document was placed in the hands of Headquarters Detectives GILMOR and MCDOUGALL for execution, and they arrested them yesterday morning, where the prisoners were arraigned before the Court. Justice DOWLING having requested Assistant District-Attorney GUNNING S. BEDFORD to conduct the case for the prosecution, that gentleman appeared in Court to look after the interests of the people of the State of New-York. Mr. BEDFORD stated to his Honor that the case was simply this: Mrs. KIMBALL died at the Irving House on the 28th day of January last, when she was attended by Dr. BEAKLEY and Mrs. COLE. When death took place, Dr. BEAKLEY granted a certificate, setting forth that death had ensued primarily from injuries received by a fall, and secondly from congestion of the bowels. A burial permit was refused by the Sanitary Superintendent, in consequence of the improper character of the physician's certificate, but was granted on the presentation of a Coroner's certificate, the following day, signed by ROBERT GAMBLE, one of the Coroners for the City and County of New-York, in which it was stated that death had resulted from injuries accidentally received by a fall, on the 22d of January, 1867. Soon after the removal of the body of deceased, Dr. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent, learned that there were suspicious circumstances attending the case, which information he transmitted to Dr. SNOW, Superintendent of Health of Providence, R. I., whither the remains had been conveyed for burial. The following affidavit shows the result of the inquiries made by the proper authorities in the City of Providence:

AFFIDAVIT OF CORONER WIGHTMANN.

George W. Wightmann, of the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, being sworn, deposes that he is a Justice of the Peace in the City of Providence, and as such performs the duties of Coroner in said city; that on the 14th day of March, 1867, deponent took an inquisition upon view of the body of a woman found in the receiving tomb of what is called the North Burial Ground, in said City of Providence, and that deponent impanneled a jury of six men, according to law, and who were physicians in good standing in said City of Providence; that at said inquisition a *post-mortem* examination was made upon the said body by Dr. Geo. E. Mason; that the said body was in a coffin, which had on it a silver plate, inscribed "Elizabeth E. Kimball, died Jan. 28, 1868, aged 31 years;" that such inquest was held by deponent at the request of Dr. E. M. Snow, Superintendent of Health of said City of Providence, which is hereunto annexed; that deponent held such inquest in the forms and manner prescribed by the law of the State of Rhode Island, and that, after all the evidence was produced and examined before deponent and said jury, the matter was presented to said jury, which rendered the verdict, "that the said Elizabeth E. Kimball came to her death in consequence of injuries to the uterus, caused by some instrument or instruments used to produce abortion by the hand or hands of some person or persons to said jury unknown;" and that said verdict was signed by each and all of the said jurymen.

GEORGE W. WIGHTMANN.
Sworn before me, this 20th of March, 1867.
JOSEPH DOWLING, Police Justice.

Mr. BEDFORD also stated that he had been informed by Dr. DALTON and others that considerable additional evidence would be ready in a few days, and gave it as his opinion that enough had been introduced to justify the Magistrate in holding the accused for further examination, and there was probable cause for suspicion.

The affidavit given above having been read and received, counsel for the prisoner, Mr. HADLEY, demanded an examination, at the same time saying that he could not possibly go on at present. Mr. BEDFORD also desired a postponement, owing to press of other business. The hearing was therefore adjourned until Monday next at 10 o'clock A. M.

The accused were committed for examination, and bail was refused by the Magistrate.

Dr. BEAKLEY is about fifty years of age, and it is stated that he confessed to knowing that an abortion had been committed upon Mrs. KIMBALL, but emphatically denies having performed such operation himself. Mrs. COLE is about 44 years of age, a native of the United States, and of a respectable appearance.

THE ORIGINAL INQUEST.

Our reporter applied at the Coroner's office yesterday for the original papers made on the inquest held by Coroner GAMBLE, and found them in complete order. The inquest was held at the Irving House, on the 28th of January, 1867, when the following evidence was adduced before the jury. The evidence of Dr. BEAKLEY in his own hand-writing:

Sarah Coggshall, residing at the Irving House, being sworn, says the deceased is my cousin; on Tuesday, the 22d inst., we went out to make some calls, and on returning home we came in one of the Seventh-avenue and University-place cars; we got out at Twelfth-street, and before we got to the sidewalk the deceased fell on the ice and hurt herself very badly; she was conveyed home, and Dr. Beakley called to attend her; he did so until she died.

George Beakley, M. D., of No. 42 West Twenty-fourth-street, being sworn says: That on the 22d day of January, 1867, I was called to see Mrs. ELIZABETH KIMBALL, at the Irving House, corner of Twelfth-street and Broadway; found the patient suffering from severe pain and hemorrhage from the bowels and womb; I treated her for the symptoms, but was unable to arrest the disease, and she died from inflammation and congestion of the bowels; I learned from her friends that she fell on the ice the same day I was called upon, and had to be brought home; the bruises on her hips and back showed that the fall was very severe.

Upon this evidence the jury rendered a verdict of death by congestion of the bowels caused by a fall.

New-York Hospital and Bloomingdale Asylum.

From the annual report of the Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital and the asylum for the reception of the insane at Bloomingdale it appears that the whole number of patients treated in the New-York Hospital during the year 1866 was 2,645, less by about one-fifth than the number treated the previous year. The number of patients in the hospital on the 31st of December, 1865, was 243, and there were admitted during the year 1866, 2,402. The number cured was 1,536; relieved, 475; discharged at request, 68; discharged as improper objects, 23; eloped or discharged as disorderly, 32; died, 283; total, 2,412. Remaining 31st December, 1866, 233, making a grand total of 2,646. There were 95 inquests held at the hospital during the year, of which 10 were in cases of railroad accident.

The number of patients in the Bloomingdale Asylum on the 31st day of December, 1865, was 171, and there were admitted during the year 132, making a total of 303. Of these, 66 were discharged recovered; 33 improved; 12 not improved; 24 died, and 168 remained on the 31st of December, 1866.

The receipts of both institutions during 1866, amounted to $209,697 44; the expenses to $198,111 94. On the 31st of January, 1865, the indebtedness was $96,450 50, against $84,872, at the same date in 1866.

The rate of board for seamen entitled to the benefit of the United States Hospital fund, has been raised from $6 to $7 per week; the rate for other patients is $6 per week for males, and $5 for females—much less than the actual cost of each patient to the Institution.

The report urges upon the Legislature the renewal of the annual bounty which has been suspended for several years.

The Assault on School Teachers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A communication is before the public, giving an account of an assault said to have been made by a woman upon two of the teachers of Public School No. 2, Hudson City.

My name is given as one of the actors, which statement is absolutely false. At the time when that which gave rise to the published misrepresentation occurred I was at my own residence. Please do me the justice of publishing the foregoing.

March 20. E. H. WEBB.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

SHOPLIFTERS.

WILLIAM POYNTON, EDWIN MYERS and WASHINGTON HARRINGTON were arraigned beofre the Court yesterday on a charge of having stolen three fur collars and three fur capes, valued at $200, from the store of WM. D. YOCUM, Nos. 15 and 17 Mercer-st. The arrest of these men and the recovery of a quantity of stolen goods were noticed in yesterday's TIMES. It appeared from the evidence offered that the prisoners entered the premises on Saturday morning last under pretence of wishing to write a note to one of the firm, and the loss of the furs was discovered after their departure. A complaint was made against the accused by CLARENCE D. HICKS, one of the salesmen, and Detective ELDER testified o finding a portion of the stolen property in the possession of the accused, in a room, No. 132 Bleecker-street. The prisoners were all held for trial. They are well known to the Police as professional shoplifters.

DISHONEST SALESMAN.

MARCUS M. SMALLING, salesman, 35 years of age, residing at King's Hotel, Dey-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing four packages of combs and two packages of head-nets, value $50, the property of GEORGE BLISS & Co., No. 340 Broadway. The prisoner confessed his guilt and was held for trial.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Officer GRAHAM, of the Third Precinct, arrested DANIEL CAMPBELL, (colored) on a charge of having violated the law against cruelty to animals, in driving a horse in a cart which animal was wholly unfit to draw the load, having sores on his sides and breast. CAMPBELL was held for trial and admitted to bail.

FEMALE SWINDLERS.

Capt. JOURDAN and Detective WOOLDRIDGE arrested MARY and CATHARINE GOODFELLOW on the charge of stealing three dozen shirts, value $300, from L. DORMITCER, of No. 32 Bowery, and THOMAS J. MYERS, of No. 79 East Broadway. It appears that the accused obtained the shirts to make up, which they did, and then pawned the same for their own benefit. A large number of pawn-tickets, representing a variety of articles obtained in this way, was found in their possession. The prisoners were held for examination. It is alleged that these women were in the habit of engaging apartments in different parts of the City and advertising for sewing, and after obtaining the same, decamped with their plunder. Any one having been victimized by these women will confer a favor upon Capt. JOURDAN by calling at the Franklin-street Police Station-house.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

FINDING AND KEEPING.

PETER TAYLOR, who dwells at No. 260 West Thirty-first-street, swears that on the 19th inst., while passing through West Thirty-sixth-street, he lost his wallet, containing $22 in United States notes, from his pocket. Subsequently he ascertained that two boys named JAMES MCGUIRE and JAMES MOGHN had found the lost property. Mr. TAYLOR at once sought them out and demanded the return of his money. They gave up $10 of it, but refused to deliver up the balance, saying that that was all they found. He thereupon caused their arrest upon the charge of larceny. Justice DODGE held the accused for trial at Special Sessions.

DISHONEST WAITERS.

Two waiters at DELMONICO's Fourteenth-street restaurant, EDGAR WALHEINE and MORRIS LETTHAS, were arrested yesterday charged with appropriating to their own use quantities of coal, bread and poultry from the store-room of their employer's establishment. When arrested, all the stolen property was found in their possession. The pair were committed for trial in default of the required bail.

ROBBING A FRIEND.

Mrs. ELLEN WISNER, residing at No. 228 Sullivan-street, yesterday appeared in Court and made oath that on Monday last, during her temporary absence from home, her room was entered by some one who forced open a trunk and carried off its contents—a quantity of jewelry, valued at $59. Upon making inquiries of the neighbors, Mrs. WISNER ascertained that a man named GEORGE CHAPMAN, who was in the habit of visiting her at times, was seen to come out of the house during the absence of the complainant on the day of the theft. He was accordingly arrested, and upon searching him a key which fitted the trunk was found in his pocket. The prisoner denies his guilt, and says that he is able to prove that at the time of the commission of the crime with which he is charged he was viewing the Hibernian procession at a considerable distance from the scene of operations. He was committed for trial in default of bail.

EXCISE.

Only one prisoner was arraigned upon the charge of violating the Excise Law, viz: JOHN ADDLER, of No. 176 Sixth-avenue. He was committed for trial at Special Sessions.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A cartman, named CHARLES O'CONNELL, was yesterday arrested, and taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with cruel treatment of his horse. It appears that the animal baulked, and in order to induce him to move on the accused put a slip-noose about the horse's neck, and securing it to the axle of a wagon to which another horse was attached, jabbed him in the side with a bar of iron, sharpened upon the end. In this way the poor beast was well nigh strangled and certainly made rib-sore. The Magistrate held the prisoner for trial in default of bail.

OBSTINACY AND ITS REWARD.

The Police yesterday arrested a man named JOHN CAVANAGH, who persisted in driving a hack at a very slow rate of speed upon the railroad track in front of a Sixth-avenue car. The accused was notified repeatedly to turn out, but refused to do so. Justice DODGE promptly fined him $10 and then administered a severe reprimand, after which the prisoner was allowed to depart.

AN ENGINEER IN TROUBLE.

ANDREW BOYD was brought into Court charged with acting in the capacity of engineer at the Winter Garden without the proper indorsement to his certificate of license, as required by the act of April, 1862, relating to the regulation of such matters. The prisoner was bailed for trial at Special Sessions.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY.

On the night of the 8th of March, the dwelling-house No. 361 Seventh-avenue, occupied by Mrs. AMELIA M. C. PERSCH, was burglariously entered by parties who carried off a quantity of jewelry and wearing apparel valued at $956 40, with which they escaped. The matter was placed in the hands of Detectives IRVING and MCCONNELL, of the Twentieth Precinct, who worked up the case successfully, and yesterday recovered a portion of the property, and arrested two men—CHARLES TUCKER and DAVID WILLIAMS, *alias* Wyld, the former charged with the commission of the burglary, and the other with receiving a portion of the property. Both the accused were held for trial without bail.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

THEFT OF JEWELRY.

A lad named WM. SMITH *alias* Paul Bolmer, was arrested and conveyed before Justice KELLY, charged with stealing two silver watches and a quantity of jewelry valued in the aggregate at about $75, from the rooms of Mrs. ANNA MARIA GRIMES, No. 867 Second-avenue, on Tuesday evening. The owner of the stolen property went to visit a neighbor on the day in question, and upon returning home she found the accused in her room, with the jewelry in his possession. She endeavored to detain him, but was unsuccessful, as he ran swiftly past her and made his escape into the street. The lady pursued him, however, and raised an alarm which brought a Policeman to her assistance, and the fugitive was soon captured. The prisoner was held for trial in default of $500 bail.

PICKING A POCKET.

BERNARD SMITH, who resides at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Ninety-eighth-street, appeared as complainant against JOHN CUFF, whom he charges with picking his pocket of $11 in United States notes on Monday evening last. It is alleged that the theft was committed while the complainant and defendant were drinking together in a bar-room. CUFF was committed for examination.

After the watch returns had been disposed of, the Court, on motion, adjourned out of respect to the memory of the deceased daughter of Judge CONNOLLY, whose funeral took place in the afternoon.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1279—Milner et al. vs. N. Y. and Virginia Steamship Co.
957—Frost vs. Sayre.
1145—Bryan vs. Brule.
961—Waring vs. Hoffman Fire Insurance Co.
1187—Swift vs. Wart.
1203—Mechan vs. Cen. Amer. Transit Co.
1215—Riddle vs. Sanford.
1005—Atkins vs. Collier et al.
2317—Cahn vs. Isaacs et al.
939—Clark vs. Mabb et al.
1415—Butterfield, &c., vs. White.

Nos.
1429—Baker et al. vs. Webster.
343—McCormack vs. Polhamus.
1195—Clancy vs. Harlem R. R. Co.
1433—Gordon, &c., vs. Linderman.
1439—Warshing vs. Isaacs et al.
1441—Bayard vs. Minchin.
1443—Kuhle vs. Leavy et al.
1449—Wolff vs. Bate, &c.
1451—Whyte, &c., vs. Ogilvie.

Part II.—Held by Leonard, P. J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1220—Dimick vs. McCarthy et al.
1226—Howe vs. Bryant et al.
1716—Requa, &c., vs. Sherwood.

Nos.
2602—Hutton et al. vs. Trask, Jr.
1509—Osgood, Receiver, &c., vs. Rish et al.
954—Mead vs. Kerr.
1040—Laing vs. Bulen.

Part III.—Held by Sutherland, J., at No. 73 Duane-street. Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
665—Schenck vs. Bell et al.
245—Rosenthal vs. Lynch.
1044—Wilde vs. Hexter.
1276—Brayer et al. vs. Fisher et al.
892—Tully vs. Tappen.
1150—Lay vs. Hastings.
1050—Paton et al. vs. Butterfield et al.
1049—Leventritt et al. vs. Butterfield.
356—Hartley vs. James et al.
1268—Garrish vs. Jackson.
561—Cushman vs. Rowland et al.

Nos.
1102—Sanborn vs. Herring et al.
918—Stevens vs. Patrick.
1382—Callicott vs. Place et al.
758—Nevins et al. vs. Marston et al.
1200—Covell vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1298—Sterling vs. Van Holten.
668—Bentley vs. Gray et al.
247—Snedicker vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
859—Buchanan vs. Macy.
1194—Duryea et al. vs. Leavitt.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J., at No. 73 Duane-street.
Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
280—— vs. ——.
190—Lustig vs. Van Schoening et al.
197—Kinsey vs. Morange.
198—Trumpet vs. Fabrics.
200—McCready, &c., vs. Oliphant et al.
202—Robinson vs. Burpin et al.
206—Lenymann vs. Triales.
207—Giles vs. Soloman et al.
208—Hawin vs. Cornish et al.

Nos.
209—Oliff vs. Jones et al.
129—Billings, Jr., vs. Lawless.
153—Hoffman, et al. vs. Schultz, et al.
154—Same vs. Same.
160—Woodruff vs. Valentine.
170—Chittenden vs. Chittenden.
187—Dunton vs. Pecare.
265—Seed vs. Valentine.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
36—Isaacs vs. Kensheedt.
60—Wood vs. Middleton.
61—Trundy vs. Crouse.
62—Same vs. Same.
95—Wood vs. Middleton.
96—Orary vs. Spencer.
97—Gantz vs. Same.
98—Orary vs. Same.
103—Blake vs. Rosenthal.
107—In re. Opening of Seventy-seventh-street, &c.
110—Black vs. McAlear.

Nos.
116—Yeamans vs. Citizens' Fire Insurance Co.
119—Crawford vs. Lichtenstein.
126—Austin vs. Kelly.
127—Colquett vs. New-York Life Insurance Co.
147—Doherty vs. Golt.
156—Jones vs. Tibbetts.
157—Devlin vs. Hope.
178—O'Connor, vs McCoy.

The call commences at 184—Edgerton vs. Kehoe.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Before Monell, J.

Nos.
2797—Thompson vs. Knickerbocker.
2979—Harris vs. Stillwell et al.
2843—Richardson vs. Jones.
2907—Compton vs. Read.
2767—The Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. The Erie Railroad Co.
3011—Briggs vs. Butt.
3097—Parish vs. Hecker et al.

Nos.
1193—Amsinck vs. Foster.
3019—Kircher vs. Sheliart.
3079—Appel vs. Beauries.
2985—N. Y. Silk. Man. Co. vs. Moulton et al.
2977—Same vs. Nelson.
3087—Rathburn vs. Ingersoll.
2813—Jerome et al. vs. Greene.
3103—Bidwell vs. Phillips.

Part II.—Before Garvin, J.

Nos.
1762—Maretzek vs. Cauldwell et al.
3022—Wood et al. vs. Cleveland.
3122—Beebe et al. vs. McCormack et al.
1540—Conner vs. Williams.
2176—Whitney vs. Spratt.
3156—Santer vs. Harrison et al.
3180—West et al. vs. Schuchman et al.

Nos.
2874—Hyams et al. vs. Howard.
3136—Orth vs. Sutton et al.
3166—Bacharach et al. vs. Soper.
3112—Robbins et al. vs. Dewey.
3176—Santer vs. Schuchman et al.
3200—Byrnes vs. Griffin.
3202—Beck vs. Son.
3236—Holthausen vs. Lewis.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Before Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
376—Kimball vs. Anthony.
912—Martin vs. Baonman.
651—Gorum vs. Wilson.
301—Vienante vs. Third-avenue Railroad.
658—Stillman vs. Lanig et al.

Nos.
661—Renard vs. Dinkelspiel.
662—Canty vs. The Exchange Fire Insurance Company.
632—Ambrose vs. Byrne.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.

Nos.
524—Flanery vs. Wilson.
525—Larkin, Ad'x, vs. Same.
504—Walsh vs. The Sheriff.
641—McCollough vs. Raeffle.
642—Van Bert, &c., vs. Barnard.

Nos.
543—Lord, &c., vs. Greige.
664—Filmer vs. Taylor.
666—Keutzer vs. Prentice.
667—Thompson vs. Knickerbocker.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

LIABILITY OF INDIVIDUAL OWNERS OF A VESSEL FOR DEFAULT IN THE DELIVERY OF FREIGHT.

Thomas H. Newell, Plaintiff in Error, vs. *Richard Nixon.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. The facts in this case are sufficiently stated in the opinion.

By the Court—Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivering the opinion:

Judgment was rendered for the plaintiff in the Court below, and the defendant in that Court excepted and sued out this writ of error. Cause of action, as stated by the plaintiff in his original petition, was that the defendant, Thomas H. Newell, was justly indebted to him in the full sum of two thousand five hundred and eighty-seven dollars, and eighty-five cents, with interest thereon from the 11th day of January, 1855, until paid, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. He also alleged that the defendant, together with one Thomas Hamilton, deceased, as the owners of a certain steamboat engaged in carrying freight and passengers for hire, on the same 11th day of January, made and executed to him their note for that sum, payable one day after date, with interest thereon, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the date of the note, which was annexed to and made a part of the petition. In his supplemental petition the plaintiff alleged that during the month of June, 1854, he shipped on board the steamer aforesaid, of which the defendant and said Thomas Hamilton were owners, four thousand seven hundred and sixteen sacks of salt, to be transported to Nashville, and there to be delivered to certain consignees, and that a large part of the shipment, to wit, two thousand four hundred and six sacks of salt were never so transported and delivered; and he averred that he was entitled to recover the full value of the deficit, and that the note annexed to the original petition, and signed "Newell & Hamilton, owners," was given by them for that consideration. Service was made by attachment, as the defendant resided permanently out of the State, and the writ of attachment was duly served on the aforesaid steamboat, then lying in the port of New-Orleans. Due return having been made by the Sheriff, the defendant appeared in the case, and on his motion the property attached was discharged, he having given bond to satisfy such judgment as might be rendered against him in the suit. All these proceedings took place in the Fifth District Court of New-Orleans, but the cause was shortly afterward, on motion of the defendant, removed into the Circuit Court of the United States for that district, under the twelfth section of the Judiciary Act. Principal defences, as pleaded in the original and supplemental answers of the defendant, were: 1. A general denial of all the allegations of the petition. 2. That the defendant never was a member of the firm or partnership called Newell & Hamilton, and that no person ever had power or authority to bind him by note or otherwise under that name or style. 3. That the supposed cause of action occurred more than one year prior to the institution of the suit, and that the same was barred by the prescription of one year. 1. Testimony was taken, and the cause was submitted to the Court without the intervention of a jury. Although there was no jury trial, still the rulings of the Court, under the peculiar practice in the Louisiana District, may be examined in this Court by writ of error, and the judgment reversed or affirmed by a bill of exceptions, in the same manner as if there had been a jury trial. They may also be revised here upon a state of facts found by the Court, but the questions presented in the Court below and decided by the Court, must be clearly stated. (Arthur et al. vs. Hart, 17 How. 15.) Applying that rule to the present case, it is clear that no questions are properly before the Court in this case except such as are distinctly presented in the bill of exceptions. Recurring to that source, it appears that the Court found from the evidence that the steamer which carried the freight was commanded by the defendant, and that he owned three-fourths part of her, and that Thomas Hamilton (since deceased) owned the remaining one-fourth; that they were not partners, and never had any partnership name for transacting the business of their steamboat, and were not accustomed to sign bills or notes for each other, but that each signed for himself whenever it was necessary to give securities concerning the business of the boat, and that the note annexed to the original petition was not in the handwriting of the defendant. Full proof, however, was introduced that the consideration of the note was the balance due by the steamboat and owner for the salt not delivered to the plaintiff, and that the defendant was aware of the making of the note, and of the consideration for which it was given. 2. Second objection of the defendant under the general issue was that the plaintiff could not recover upon the consideration stated in the petition, because the bill of lading was not produced; but the Court ruled that the suit was not brought on that instrument; that it was a suit to collect the sum acknowledged to be due to the plaintiff in consequence of the breach of the contract. Undoubtedly that ruling was correct, as is obvious from the allegations of both petitions. They allege—the consideration of the note as the cause of action, rather than the note itself, and the judgment of the Court very properly followed the declaration or petition. Reference is made in the bill of exceptions to the note and the testimony in support of it rather as evidence of the amount due to the plaintiff than as the foundation of the suit. 3. But the plaintiff in error still relies upon the plea of prescription, and insists that the action was barred by that limitation. Nothing is said upon that subject in the opinion of the Court, but inasmuch as that defence was set up in the answer, and is mentioned in the bill of exceptions as one of the objections taken by the defendant to the right of the plaintiff to recover; we think the point is properly open to review in the Court. Hamilton gave the note in liquidation of the demand of the plaintiff, and the bill of exceptions states that the defendant had notice of it before the death of Hamilton, who died in August, 1855. After the death of Hamilton his administrator made a settlement with the defendant, and transferred to him the one-fourth of the steamboat which belonged to his intestate; and in consideration of that transfer the defendant assumed and agreed to pay all the debts due by the boat. Express statement of the bill of exceptions is that that settlement took place on the 22d day of September, 1856, and that the cause of action in this case was included in that settlement. Viewing the matter in that light, the Court held that the promise of the defendant to the administrator of the deceased part owner inured to the benefit of the plaintiff, and inasmuch as it was within the year next preceding the commencement of the suit, it was doubtless the conclusion of the Court that the plea of prescription was not maintained. Suggestion of the defendant, however, is that there was no satisfactory proof of the acknowledgment of the specific amount stated in the petition, but the statement in the bill of exceptions is substantially otherwise; and we think the statement was fully warranted by the pleadings and evidence. Assuming the facts to be so, then it is clear that the plea of prescription is not maintained, as the petition was filed on the 20th day of April, 1857, less than one year after the settlement was made. 4. Remaining objection of the present plaintiff, the defendant below, is that the Court erred in allowing eight per cent. interest. Legal interest in Louisiana is fixed at five per cent., and the Legislature has provided that "conventional interest shall in no case exceed eight per cent., under pain of forfeiture of the entire interest so contracted." The theory of the plaintiff in error is that the judgment was rendered upon the note, and that inasmuch as the note stipulated for the payment of ten per cent., the entire interest was forfeited. Present defendant denies that theory, and we think it cannot be sustained, for the reasons already given. Judgment was rendered on the cause of action stated in the petition, as before explained, and not on the note, as assumed by the present plaintiff. Conventional interest might be eight per cent., and as the petition claimed no more, and no more was allowed by the Court, the presumption, in absence of proof to the contrary and of any exception to the decision of the Court, is that the judgment is correct. Such a question might have been presented in the finding of the Court, or it might have been presented in the bill of exceptions on objection to the ruling of the Court. But usury was not set up, either in the original or supplemental answers, and it does not appear that any such objection was made in the Court below. Parties might lawfully agree that the rate of interest should be eight per cent., and inasmuch as that rate was demanded in the petition and was allowed by the Court, and no objection was taken to the ruling of the Court, it must be presumed in this Court, under the state of the pleading exhibited in the record, that the Court decided correctly.

The decree of the Circuit Court is therefore affirmed with costs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE CHAMPAGNE CASES.

The United States vs. 3,109 *Cases of Champagne.*—In these cases, well known as the "Champagne Cases," the Government moved to put them off for the term. District Attorney Courtney said that he was sorry to be obliged to move a postponement of the cases, but the facts in the case were such that he had no other alternative. He read letters from Mr. Jordan, the Solicitor of the Treasury, stating that the foreign witnesses, who had been brought from abroad at great expense, had been sent to San Francisco to attend the trial of similar cases there, and were there still detained, and were not able to be here at this term, and it would not be safe to fix any day for the trial before May 1. Mr. Courtney further said that Mr. Lowry, who was counsel for the Government, was absent from the city, through sickness, and has been for several weeks.

Mr. Webster, for the claimants, opposed the motion, claiming that the cases were postponed in December last on a stipulation to try them at the present term; that the convenience of the claimants was as much to be considered as that of the Government; that it was not shown what these witnesses would swear to, and that there had been ample time to secure other counsel and to prepare the cases for trial; that one of the claimants had been waiting here since the motion in December, and had his passage taken to go abroad as soon as the cases were over, and there did not seem to be in his mind any reason why the stipulation should not be complied with.

Mr. Courtney said in answer that the stipulation only meant that the causes must be tried at this term, unless legal excuse was shown for their postponement, and that there had been no laches on the part of the Government, and the merchants must take the ordinary chances of litigation like others; that these witnesses were material for the Government and were detained in San Francisco in the trial of similar cases, which had been by the Courts there delayed by other trials, and if the Court ordered these cases to trial without them, the cases must be dismissed, and the large interests involved must be lost.

Mr. Webster inquired if the names of these witnesses could be stated, or the facts to be proved by them.

Mr. Courtney said he could not state the names, but they would testify to the value of the wines in the foreign markets, and their under-valuation by the claimants.

Mr. Evarts, also for the Government, said that these cases must all be considered together. The ground taken by the Government was that the champagne trade was so conducted as to render the goods liable to forfeiture, and the ground taken by the merchants was that their trade was honestly conducted; that in this aspect of the general controversy the Government could not be called upon to bring from abroad witnesses for trials at each of the places where the trials were to be had; but that they had brought witnesses who would testify as to the facts, and had gone to San Francisco, then to come here, then to go to New-Orleans; and in such a contest the Government had a right to ask the Court to give facilities for having the testimony of these witnesses given in these cases as they came on; that the witnesses could not be here and in San Francisco at the same time, and their being there should be a reason for the postponement of the cases here.

Mr. Webster was heard in reply.

The Judge said that when the case was before him, at the last jury term, he gave some consideration to see what order should be made so as to do no injustice under the circumstances; that he came to the conclusion then that the Government must be allowed, as the claimants should be, under similar circumstances, not to duplicate their foreign witnesses, but to send the witnesses from one district to another as the cases came up; that the District-Attorney then stipulated to try at the present term, and the Court said that that stipulation was to have its legal effect; that giving that effect to it the continued absence of a material witness or sickness of counsel was reason for a postponement after such a stipulation, and he thought, therefore, that the claimants did not have their legal rights, which they wdre entitled to have, though the case was postponed on that account; that he regretted very much that the cases were to be postponed because he was aware of the hardship of the case, and should certainly hold the Government to its legal rights in the cases; but the continued absence of these witnesses furnished a legal excuse and the case must go off.

Mr. Webster said that he must ask to have an affidavit filed stating the names of the witnesses and the facts to which they were expected to swear to.

The Judge said no, the cases might go off on the Government filing an affidavit, giving the names of the witnesses, and stating that they were material, and that such affidavit might be filed in four days.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The United States vs. 187,300 *Cigars found at No.* 71 *William-street.*—This was an action brought to forfeit the goods under the forty-eighth section of the Internal Revenue Act of 1864, which provided for the forfeiture of goods in the possession of any one with intent to defraud the revenue.

The evidence showed that the cigars were manufactured by a man named Cohn, but were seized in the possession of another man, named Bauer.

The Court directed a verdict for the claimant, on the ground that there was no evidence of intent to defraud the revenue on the part of Bauer, in whose possession they were.

For the Government, Mr. Phelps and Mr. Rollins; for claimants Mr. Bunkle and Mr. Dittenhoefer.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge E. D. Smith.

AFFRAY IN AN AUCTION ROOM—ARREST.

Isaac E. Dreyfus, by his Guardian &c., vs. *William Kiefer.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover damages for an alleged assault and battery committed by defendant on the 13th inst., at the auction rooms of Ko be & Corlies of this City. The complaint and affidavits set forth that while plaintiff was peaceably transacting his business he was attacked by defendant (Kiefer) without any cause or provocation whatever, and badly beaten. That defendant being a large and powerful man it became necessary for other parties to interfere to save plaintiff's life. On these papers, and on motion of plaintiff's counsel, the Court granted an order of arrest, and defendant was taken into custody and held to bail. Subsequently application was made to Justice Dodge for a warrant in a criminal proceeding against the defendant for the same offence. Both parties are well known merchants of this City, engaged in the silk and ribbon trade.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II—MARCH 20.

Before Presiding Judge Leonard and a Jury.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD SLAUGHTER IN AUGUST, 1865—ACTION TO RECOVER DAMAGES FOR DEATH OF WM. WALKER.

The plaintiff, John R. Walker, as Administrator of Wm. Walker, deceased, brought this action against the Long Island Railroad Company to recover the sum of $5,000, in pursuance of a statutory provision of this State, whereby any corporation, &c., causing the death of a man by negligence, his widow or administrator may sue for and recover a sum not exceeding $5,000, for the benefit of the widow or minor children dependent on such deceased for support. Wm. Walker, the deceased, was killed on the 28th of August, 1865, on the Long Island Railroad, near Jamaica, in consequence of an express train bound for Hunter's Point running into a mail train going east on the same track. Our readers will all recollect the horrible slaughter which resulted. Five persons were either killed outright or died of their injuries soon after, and many others were more or less maimed. Mr. Walker and some of his family were passengers on the express train. They got on at Deer Park to go to Hunter's Point. He was standing on the front platform of the second car from the engine, with a grandchild in his arms, at the time the collision took place, which was a very short distance this side of Jamaica. He was crushed almost in twain between the hand rail attached to the platform and some portion of one of the cars of the other train, and lived but a short time after being taken out.

The trial came on yesterday, and from the complaint and the testimony thus far adduced, it appears that the theory of the plaintiff is that it was gross negligence on the part of the Company to run their mail train from twenty to thirty minutes behind time; that there was not a sufficient number of cars to accommodate all the passengers of the express train with seats inside, and consequently the deceased and many others were compelled to ride on the platforms. The complaint alleges that $5,000 is an inadequate sum for the minor daughter, who was then 14 years of age, and entirely dependent on her father's services for her education and support. But $5,000 is all that can be recovered in this action in any event. Deceased left no widow.

The defence set up is to the effect that the negligence of the deceased contributed to his death; that he had no business to stand on the platform while the train was in motion; that they had printed notices posted up conspicuously in all the cars, at that time, warning passengers against riding on the platforms, and announcing that they would not be held responsible, as a Company, if injuries resulted to passengers violating those regulations. They furthermore aver that if deceased had been inside, where the rules warned him to be, he would have escaped injury. They deny that there was not proper and sufficient accommodation inside for all the passengers.

The trial will be resumed at 10 A. M. to-day.

For plaintiff Mr. Black; for defendants, Messrs. Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The following opinion of Judge DALY upon the jurisdiction of State Courts in the matter of discharging soldiers enlisted in the United States Army, is of the highest importance; and as the opinion has been prepared with great care, it will doubtless have the effect of settling a question which, both in this and other States, is constantly coming up before the Courts. It will be seen that Judge DALY decides that State Courts or officers have no power to discharge soldiers from the army of the United States for *any cause;* that United States Courts alone have jurisdiction in these cases. He also decides incidentally that the enlistment of apprentices is lawful; and that minors enlisting under eighteen years of age, even without the consent of their parents, cannot be discharged, provided they took an oath at the time of enlistment that they were over eighteen. The following is the full text of the

OPINION:

In the matter of George Reilly.—A writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to Major-General Butterfield, was granted by Judge Brady, upon the application of John W. Flynn, to bring up the body of George Reilly, alleged to have been wrongfully enlisted in the regular army of the United States, he being at the time of his enlistment a minor under the age of eighteen years, and an indentured apprentice of Flynn, the petitioner. Gen. Butterfield returned to the writ that Reilly had been regularly enlisted in the service of the United States according to the rules and regulations of the service; that he signed the statement or declaration made by recruits; that the oath required upon enlistment was duly administered to him, and that he was regularly examined by a surgeon appointed for that purpose. Gen. Butterfield further returned that under the decisions of the Advocate-General it was not his (Gen. Butterfield's) duty to produce the body of Reilly, and that his refusal and denial of the Court's jurisdiction was a matter on his part of official duty, and not from any disrespect to, or contempt for, the authority of the Court, and he annexed to the return one of the triplicate enlistment papers. The facts set up in the return was not denied by Flynn, the petitioner, but he produced satisfactory evidence showing that Reilly had been legally bound to him as an apprentice, in the City of Philadelphia on the 11th of July, 1865, to serve for the period of four years, and that he was in his service as an apprentice at the time of his enlistment; that he (Flynn) had never consented to the enlistment; that Reilly's parents were both dead when the indenture of apprenticeship was executed; that he was then nearly seventeen years old, and was, on the following December, at the time of his enlistment, under eighteen years of age. Upon these facts the petitioner insisted that Reilly should be produced by Gen. Butterfield in obedience to writ, and discharged upon the ground that his enlistment was illegal.

The facts set up by the petition constitute no ground for the discharge of Reilly. The organization of the army of the United States is one of the powers specifically conferred by the Constitution upon Congress. It is in the power of Congress to declare who may be enlisted, and the regulations which have been established by the laws of the United States upon the subject are of controlling authority, and so far as they relate to the enlistment of minors or apprentices they may be briefly stated. The act of the 20th March, 1813, required the consent in writing of the parent, guardian or *master* to authorize the enlistment of minors under the age of twenty-one years.

This provision was repealed by the Act of Dec. 10, 1814, which Act contained a provision in respect to the enlistment of apprentices, to the effect that in the case of the enlistment of any person held to service as an apprentice, his master should receive a designated portion of the bounty-money, a provision which impliedly recognizes the validity of the enlistment of apprentices. This act provided generally for the enlistment of able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 48. It declared that such enlistment shall be binding and absolute upon persons under the age of 21, and allowed recruits under that age four days from the time of their enlistment to reconsider and withdraw it. By the act of Sept. 28, 1850, it was made the duty of the Secretary of War to order the discharge of any soldier who, at the time of his enlistment, was under the age of 21, upon evidence being produced to the Secretary that the enlistment was without the consent of the parent or guardian of the minor, but the act made no provision for the discharge of an apprentice enlisted without the consent of his master. After the passage of this act it was repeatedly held by the Judges of this Court that an officer upon *habeas corpus* had no authority to discharge a minor from an enlistment. That the act of Congress had provided a mode in which minors could be discharged, and that the only remedy in such cases was by an application to the Secretary of War. (In the matter of Follis, June, 1862.)

The act of the 13th of February, 1862, repealed the provision in the act of 1850, authorizing the Secretary of War to discharge minors. It declared that no person should be mustered into the service of the United States under the age of eighteen years, and that the oath of enlistment taken by the recruit should be *conclusive* as to his age. And the act of March 3, 1865, declared that any officer should be dishonorably cashiered who should muster into the military or naval service any minor between the ages of sixteen or eighteen, without the consent of his parents or guardian, or any minor under the age of sixteen, knowing him to be such; and subjected any recruiting agent, substitute broker or other person, to fine and imprisonment who should, for pay or profit, cause any minor, without such consent, to be enlisted between the said ages, or under sixteen years of age, knowing him to be such. It is to be collected, as the result of this legislation, that minors cannot be enlisted under the age of sixteen; that they may be enlisted between the ages of sixteen and eighteen with the consent of their parents or guardians, and after eighteen without such consent; that the oath which is taken by the recruit at the time of his enlistment is conclusive as to his age, and that apprentices may be enlisted.

I have not the triplicate enlistment papers of Reilly now before me. They are referred to as annexed to the return, and were probably produced upon the hearing. If it appears by them that Reilly at the time of his enlistment swore that he was eighteen years of age or upwards, the petitioner is precluded from questioning it, as the statute declares that that oath shall be conclusive; by which I understand that it shall be sufficient to render the enlistment binding and valid. The severe penalties imposed as a means to prevent the improper enlistment of minors; the taking away from the Secretary of War the authority to discharge them, and the effect given to their own oath as to their age, show that this was all the regulation that Congress deemed necessary for the protection of minors, and that if they swore at the time of their enlistment that they were eighteen years of age and upward, the enlistment should be binding, and that it should not be in the power thereafter of the officer of the Government or of the Courts to discharge them upon the ground that they were under that age, and had enlisted without the consent of their parents or guardians. Nor does it effect the validity of the enlistment that the recruit was at the time an indented apprentice. It is in the power of Congress to say who shall serve in the army. It has made no reservation in the case of apprentices, but on the contrary by providing for the division of the bounty between the master and the apprentice, it has indicated that this class of persons may be enlisted. But if there should be any doubt of the correctness of this view of the law, there is another and conclusive answer to this application, which is, that Reilly is held to service as a soldier in the regular army by an officer deriving his authority from the Government of the United States, and as the question presented, his right to be discharged from the army is one in which the General Government is interested, and as the validity of his enlistment depends upon the construction to be put upon the law of the United States, the application should be to the judicial tribunals of the United States, and not to the Courts or judicial officers of the States.

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is secured to every citizen by the Constitution of the United States, and the due protection of the liberty of the citizen demands that the judicial officers of the States should grant it whenever complaint is made to them that a person is illegally imprisoned or restrained in his liberty; but when it is shown in answer to the writ that the person is held to service in the army by an officer acting under the authority of the United States, and claiming to hold him as an enlisted soldier, the writ, so far as the State Government is concerned, has fulfilled its office, and the inquiry whether he is an enlisted soldier, or whether he could be lawfully enlisted, is one especially appropriate to, and in my judgment exclusively belonging to the judicial tribunals of the United States. The judicial power of those tribunals, by the Constitution, extends to all cases arising under the law of the United States, and to all controversies to which the United States is a party, and they have authority to grant the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to give in such cases any relief which it would be in the power of the State tribunals to afford. Chancellor Kent, half a century ago, upon an application to the Supreme Court of this State for the release upon *habeas corpus* of a minor who had enlisted in the army under the age of seventeen without the consent of his father, said "the Federal Courts have complete and perfect jurisdiction in the case, and there is no need of the jurisdiction or interference of the State Courts, nor does it appear to me to be fit that the State Courts should be inquiring into the abuse of the exercise of the authority of the General Government, and the four other Judges of the Court united with him in refusing the applicatino, upon the ground that relief could be afforded by the judicial officers of the United States, whose jurisdiction they held to be unquestionable. (In the matter of Ferguson, 9 Johns, 239.) The propriety of this course is obvious. By leaving the determination of such cases to the national tribunals, the advantage is ultimately secured of a uniform course of decision and of procedure, instead of the conflict of opinion and of practice, which is the inevitable result of allowing every judicial officer in a State to hear and determine such applications according to his own view of the law. The Supreme Court of this State afterward, however, departed from this course, following two decisions in Massachusetts, (The Commonwealth *vs.* Cushing, 11 Massachusetts, 67; Same *vs.* Harrison, id. 63.) The opinion of the Court was asked by the Recorder of the City and they directed him to discharge a minor who had been enlisted without the consent of his guardian. In the matter of Carlton, 7 Con. 471, the Court in a very brief opinion, and without giving any consideration to the reasons adduced by Chancellor Kent in the previous case, declared that the Courts of this State had the right, in the exercise of their common law jurisdiction, to discharge any person illegally detained, and that if an enlistment was void by act of Congress, the Courts or judicial officers of this State might discharge the person detained, there being nothing in the laws of the United States restricting them from the exercise of this power. Under this decision the judicial officers of the State exercised for many years jurisdiction in all such cases, which was practically attended with this injurious consequence to the interests of the United States; that the applications were usually heard *ex parte;* that they were very numerous, which was especially the case in this City, and particularly before the Judge of this Court; that Judges differed in their construction of the act of Congress—some discharging where others would not, of which the case of Aliens was a familiar illustration, (see in the matter of Ross, 1 Legal Observer, 340. United States *vs.* Wyngate, 5 Hill, 16,) and where the Judge decided errroneously, it was rarely possible to secure the United States against the effect of it, by a review of the decision, as the soldier was instantly discharged, and the General Government lost not only his services, but in addition the bounty that had been paid to him and the expense incurred in his equipment and maintenance.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in Ableman *vs.* Booth, 21 How. U. S. R. 506, has put an end to the claim of the Court or judicial officers of the States to entertain jurisdiction of and to set at liberty persons who are in the custody of or held under the control of officers acting under the authority of the Government of the United States. The decision holds, in substance, that there is within the territorial limits of every State two sovereignties—the Government of the United States and the Government of the State; that when a State Judge or Court is judicially apprized that the person claiming to be discharged is in custody under the authority of the United States, they can proceed no further; that they then know that he is within the dominion and jurisdiction of another Government, and that neither the writ of *habeas corpus*, nor any process issued under State authority can pass over the line of division of the two sovereignties. He is then within the dominion and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, and if he is wrongfully restrained of his liberty, their judicial tribunals can afford him ample redress. This decision was rendered in a case where a State Court claimed the right to discharge upon *habeas corpus* a prisoner in custody of the Marshal, under a warrant of commitment from a United States Commissioner, and it is argued upon this application that the decision applies only where a person is in custody upon the process of a United States Court or judicial officer. The ground upon which the decision of the Court was put by Chief-Justice Taney, with the concurrence, it would appear, of all his associates, is as applicable to the case of a person held to service in the army, and is under the control of a military officer, as to one in custody under legal process. It was held to apply to the cases of Morris vs. Newton, 5 McLean's U. S. C. R., 92; in the matter of Jordan, 2 Am. Law Reg., new series, 749; in the matter of Hobson, 40 Barb. R., 34; State of New-Jersey vs. Buitch, 4 Dutch R., 406, which were all cases of persons held to service in the Army of the United States, and in the conclusion arrived at by the Judges in each of these cases I fully concur.

The application must therefore be denied.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 20.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE HOBOKEN BANK FRAUD.

Horace Partridge vs. Geo. W. Chadwick.—The defendant in this case was arrested and confined in Ludlow-street Jail some three months ago on the affidavit of the plaintiff charging him with having defrauded him (plaintiff) out of $1,000 by indorsing a draft for that amount on a broken and worthless institution known as the North River Bank of Hoboken. Defendant, as is alleged, put his name, together with the indorsement "good," on the back of the draft, which was afterwards taken by plaintiff, who is in business in Boston, in payment of $1,000 worth of gold watches. The case came up to day on a motion of defendant's attorney, Mr. Geo. Spencer, to vacate the order of arrest on the ground that defendant did not represent the draft to be good. Mr. Chas. Wehle, plaintiff's attorney, opposed the motion, and introduced affidavits to the effect that similar drafts to the amount of $30,000, indorsed by defendant, had been used in Boston to purchase goods, and that the same had been offered for sale as low as 2 cents on the dollar.

The Court took the papers, and reserved a decision.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Alker.

ANOTHER RAILROAD COLLISION CASE—CAN THE DAMAGES BE SEVERED?

Andrew B. Mooney vs. Hudson River Railroad Company and the Belt Railroad Company.—The plaintiff's wife and daughter were passengers upon a street-car of the Belt road on the 30th of July last; the car collided with a locomotive of the Hudson River Road at Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue, and both were thrown out of the car and received serious injuries. Defendants charged negligence upon each other, and also claimed that plaintiff's wife was careless.

Plaintiff brought this suit to recover for the loss of services of his wife and for moneys expended in curing her. A large number of witnesses were examined on both sides. The case was commenced on Monday, and to-day resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $100 against both defendants.

When the jury returned into Court, they stated that they had agreed to find a verdict for the plaintiff for $50 against each defendant; counsel for plaintiff insisted that the damages could not be severed, and that such a verdict could not be returned, or, if it stood, it would be for $50 against both defendants jointly. Several of the jurors then stated that they had agreed to give the plaintiff $100, each defendant to pay its share. Counsel for plaintiff then insisted that the verdict should be entered for the plaintiff for $100 against both defendants, and it was so entered.

It is needless to refer to the evidence, as it is substantially the same as was given in the two cases tried before this Court some time since. Those cases involved the same question as to negligence, and resulted in verdicts against both defendants.

Alex. H. Reavey for the plaintiff; F. Loomis for the Hudson River Railroad Company; Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel for the other defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 20.

By Judge E. D. Smith.

John Ebner vs. P. F. Bradford et al.; motion to set aside attachment granted, with $10 costs. Andrew Lawden et al., vs. Mary Ann Lawden et al.; motion denied. John G. Shorter vs. William S. Grant; motion granted. M. Lippman et al., vs. Peter Cohn et al.; motion granted to strike out with $10 costs. A. Crawford vs. Elisha Waters; motion denied with $10 costs to abide the event. William T. Anderson vs. Margaret C. Anderson; counsel fee of $100 granted; motion for alimony denied. J. Wilson vs. James T. Wilson et al.; order granted. The Same vs. Francis Kerrigan et al.; order granted. William White vs. William Berens; motion for reference granted. Lyman Taylor vs. Richard Calrow, Jr.: motion to vacate judgment denied. Halsey vs. The Same; motion to vacate judgment denied.

By Judge Ingraham.

In re the last will, &c., of Lucretia Willis, on the application of G. W. Grant; memoranda for counsel. J. M. Berry vs. G. I. Sanger; motion granted on payment of costs of reference and $10 costs of motion. John C. De La Vergne, &c., vs. C. Conover; motion denied. Richard McDonald vs. D. A. Baldwin; motion denied, with $10 costs. Patrick McQuaide vs. Ann McQuaide; the case should be noticed for Special Term for enumerated motions. In the matter of the estate of M. H. Garrand et al.; report confirmed in part; order granted appointing the United States Trust Company guardian, and allowance of $100 annually is granted for the oldest child, to be charged to his share, and nothing as to the other; $50 and disbursements to be paid to the attorney for the petitioner. F. Stevens vs. Wm. H. Dennis; motion to discharge granted on defendant's stipulating not to sue or proceed on the undertaking. Lee vs. Sellers; motion granted. Tanner vs. J. R. Morton et al.; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 20.

Moncrief vs. Johnston; see memoranda. Barker vs. Barton; motion denied; see papers with clerk. Thompson vs. Murray; motion denied. Geo. N. Cox vs. Francis Agan; defendant may be held to bail in $300; no costs of this motion. Driscoll vs. Coulter; motion granted on conditions. Foster vs. Leppoldt; motion granted unless defendant attends and consents to be examined on a day to be designated. Moses Ehlish vs. L. Funsteror; the section of the code relied on in his application to Justices' Courts, and without stating what would be the fate of his demurrer if the attachment had issued from a Court of Record, and this is enough to show that there must be judgment for the defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

Among the papers presented to the Court of General Sessions yesterday by the Grand Jury was the one charging Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police, with a libel against Michael Connolly, Police Justice. The indorsement on the back of the paper was "no bill found." The Grand Jury had a tremendous mass of paper before them, which had been prepared by Judge Connolly's counsel, but it did not appear to be of any avail, as they felt impelled to dismiss the complaint.

DISGUSTING CASE OF MAYHEM.

Charles Lloyd (colored) pleaded guilty of an assault with intent to maim. On the 1st of January, Officer Heley, of the Eighth Precinct, was standing in Wooster-street, when he saw a white woman named Ann McGlennon running after the prisoner; and when she came up with him (the officer) she said that Lloyd had bitten off and eaten her nose. The blood was then streaming down her face from the wound, and her clothing appeared to be very much tattered. When Lloyd came up he said he had eaten off her nose and swallowed it, and he was sorry he had not bitten off her d——d head. The officer then took Lloyd to the station-house, and the woman was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where she soon thereafter died. The Court sentenced the prisoner to the State Prison for ten years.

RAPE.

John Shannon, a dilapidated specimen of humanity, who was indicted for rape, was, for the sake of avoiding a disgraceful exposure of the facts in the case in Court, permitted to plead guilty of an assault with intent to commit rape upon Iva Dorani, a girl under 10 years of age, on the 22d of February, at No. 284 West Thirty-seventh-street. He was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

FALSE PRETENCES.

Edward Haggerty, indicted for obtaining goods by false pretences, was tried and convicted. On the 27th of February, the prisoner met Michael Shaughnessy at the office of the Erie Railway, at the foot of Reade-street, to whom he represented that he was a storekeeper in Elmira, and that he had just hired a man at liberal wages to go up there and work; that he was short of sufficient change to pay a little advance to said man, which if he (complainant) would accommodate him with for an hour, he would refund. The advance was made on the strength of the representations of the prisoner, whose statements were subsequently found to have been untrue. He was remanded for sentence.

USING THE PISTOL.

Charles Browning pleaded guilty of an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm. On the 19th of January he fired a pistol shot at Geo. S. Hull, who sustained a wound in the abdomen. He was remanded for sentence.

ALBUMS BY WHOLESALE.

Joseph McDonough pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 31st of August last he stole from Solomon Lilienthal, of No. 119 Nassau-street, thirty-eight albums of the value of $120. Sentence was suspended and the prisoner discharged.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

Nellie Sampson, indicted for grand larceny, on the charge of stealing a gold watch and chain worth $200, from James Hendricks, of No. 48 Henry-street, on the night of the 4th of March, in her room in the house No. 97 Cherry-street, whither he had gone in her company, was tried and acquitted.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people. The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. Henry Jungst, two cases; grand larceny.

The People vs. Frank Goodwin; grand larceny.

The People vs. John J. Skeehan; murder.

The People vs. John Scully, Robert Cusick, Thos. Golden.

The People vs. Jacob Smith, John Orr; burglary, third degree.

The People vs. James Wilson; burglary, third degree.

The People vs. Lillie Brown; grand larceny.

The People vs. Sarah Jane Irving; grand larceny.

The People vs. Patrick Duffy; grand larceny.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 20, 1867.

100,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s C.'62	108½	100	Boston W. P.	[illegible]
3,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C.		500	Mar. Min. Co.	[illegible]
	New	107½	100	Hud. R. R. ...b30	140
1,500	Tr. Notes, 7-3-10s,		200	Reading	101½
	Second Ser.	105½	200	do	101¾
	do ...3d ser.	105½	300	do	[illegible]
4,000	U.S. 6s, 10-40, R.	97½	1000	do ...s60	101
2,000	Virginia 6s ...x-c	61½	300	do ...s15	101
3,000	Tenn. 6s ...x-c	66¼	1700	Cleve. & Pitts.	82½
16,000	N. Car. 6s ...x-c	50	200	do	[illegible]
2,000	do	49½	100	Chi. & Alt. R.	108½
10,000	N. Car. 6s ...new	49½	100	do	[illegible]
3,000	do	49¾	100	M. So. & N. I.	77
7,000	Mo. St. 6s	92½	100	do	77½
2,000	do	92¾	300	do	77
2,000	Conn. State 6s	105¾	800	do	77
3,000	do	105½	300	do	[illegible]
20,000	Ohio & M. C.	27	200	do	[illegible]
1,000	do	[illegible]	100	Ill. Cen. R.	116
2,000	Erie 1st M.	102½	12	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	100
2,000	Mich. S. S. F. Bs	[illegible]	300	Chic. & N. W.	36½
4,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	101	100	do ...s30	36½
2,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s	100	200	do	[illegible]
30	Bk. of Comm'th.	100	100	do	[illegible]
10	Fourth National	104	200	do	[illegible]
35	Del. & H. Canal	146½	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	65
200	Canton Co.	46	100	do	65½
500	do	46¼	100	do ...s60	65
100	do	46½	200	Cleve. & Tol.	119¾
40	West. U. Tel.	42	100	do	119½
100	do	41¾	100	do ...s30	119
100	Wells Fargo Ex.	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
10	Amer. Ex. Co.	[illegible]	100	C. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
10	U. S. Express Co.	[illegible]	100	do	97¾
200	Atlantic M. SS. Co.	[illegible]	200	Ind. & Cin. ...x-d	[illegible]
200	Pac. M. SS. Co.	122½	400	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	do	122¾	100	Tol. W. & W. Pr.	[illegible]
700	N. Y. Cen.	105¾	100	P., F. W. & C.	97½
300	do	105½	100	do ...s30	97
100	do ...s30	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
100	Erie R.	60	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr. b30	64½
100	do	[illegible]	100	Chic. & Alton Pr.	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	5	Bk. of Commerce	115
22,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s C.'62	[illegible]	100	Mar. Pref.	25
5,000	do	[illegible]	500	Canton Co.	46
5,000	Missouri 6s	[illegible]	100	Atlantic Mail SS. Co.	[illegible]
10,000	do	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
10,000	do	[illegible]	200	Pac. M. SS. Co.	122½
10,000	do	[illegible]	500	Erie Railroad	59¾
13,000	U. S. 6s, O. W. L.		300	M. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
	½ yearly	103½	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	82½
40	Ocean Bank	105	300	Ohio & R. I.	97¾

SECOND BOARD.

12,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65		400	N. Y. Cen. R.	105¾
	New	107½	100	do ...b30	[illegible]
10,000	Tr. Notes, 7-3-10s,		300	Erie R.	59¾
	Third Ser.	105½	200	M. S. & N. I.	76¾
10,000	Missouri 6s	93	200	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
15,000	do	92¾	200	C. & N. W. Pr.	65½
10,000	do ...s30	92½	300	do	65¼
10,000	Tenn. 6s ...x-c	[illegible]	100	Chi. & R. I. ...s30	97¾
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	64½	100	do ...b30	[illegible]
5,000	N. Car. 6s ...x-c	50	500	do	97¾
5,000	Ohio Pr. C.	70	100	Tol., W. & W.	38½
5,000	Mich. C. 8s, N. Bs	110½	300	do ...b10	39
100	Canton Co.	46	500	P., Ft. W. & C.	97½
100	do	[illegible]	100	do	97½
200	Bos. Water P. ...b30	26½	200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	55
100	Pacific Mail	123	300	Mar. & C. 1st P.	25

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold ...s60	[illegible]	300	N. Y. Cen.	105¾
100	Canton Co.	46½	300	M. S. & N. I.	77½
100	Quick. Min. Co.	37	1600	do	77¼
100	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	123	600	do	[illegible]
100	West. U. Tel.	41¾	600	do	77
500	U. S. Coal	36½	600	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
1500	Erie Railroad	60	200	do ...b10	36½
100	do ...b30	60	400	do ...b3	[illegible]
400	do ...b3	60	100	do	36½
100	Reading R.	102½	100	do ...c	[illegible]
200	do ...s3	102	300	do ...s3	36½
200	do ...s10	[illegible]	800	Chi. & N. W. Pr. b3	[illegible]
400	do ...s3	102	1100	do	[illegible]
800	Chic., R. I. & P.	97½	300	do ...b10	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	400	do ...b3	[illegible]
200	do ...b3	[illegible]			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

1800	N. Y. Cen.	[illegible]	300	Erie Railroad	59¾
200	do ...s10	105¾	200	do ...s5	59½
200	do	105½	200	do ...s3	[illegible]
600	Mich. S. & N. I. ...s3	76¾	400	do	59¾
200	do	76½	100	Chic., R. I. & P.	97½
300	do ...b10	[illegible]	300	Chic. & N. W.	36½
200	do	[illegible]	400	do	[illegible]
400	do	76¾	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	65½
400	do	[illegible]	500	do ...c	[illegible]
1100	do	77	200	do	65½
200	do ...b10	77¼	400	do	[illegible]
300	do ...b3	77½	400	do	65¾
100	do ...b15	77	200	P., F. W. & C.	97¼
100	Reading R.	101¾			
300	Clev. & Pitts.	82½			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Canton Co.	46	200	Reading R.	[illegible]
200	do	46¼	2800	M. S. & N. I.	76½
100	do ...b3	[illegible]	1000	do ...s5	76¼
100	do	46¼	1000	do ...s3	75¾
100	Boston W. P. ...b30	26	1000	do ...s10	76
100	do	26½	1600	do	[illegible]
100	Pac. Mail	122½	300	do ...b15	[illegible]
100	do	123	200	Clev. & Pitts.	82¼
600	N. Y. Cen.	105½	300	do	[illegible]
100	do ...s10	105¼	200	do ...b10	82½
300	do ...b3	105¼	1200	Chi., R. I. & P.	97¼
1800	do ...s3	[illegible]	600	do ...s10	[illegible]
600	Erie R.	[illegible]	100	do ...s3	[illegible]
800	do ...s3	59¾	200	do ...b10	[illegible]
200	do ...b10	59½	300	Chic. & N. W.	36½
800	do	[illegible]	300	Chic. & N. W. Prf.	[illegible]
200	do ...s10	59	800	do	[illegible]
2800	do	59	200	do ...b3	65½
500	do ...b10	59	200	do	[illegible]
300	do ...s5	59	100	P., F. W. & C.	[illegible]
100	do ...b15	[illegible]	100	do ...b15	97
200	do ...s4	59			

WEDNESDAY, March 20—P. M.

The Gold Room was inclined to firmness to-day, though at no marked change in price from yesterday's sales. The Cash Gold was rather scarce, and a small consideration was paid for its use until to-morrow. The sales of the forenoon ranged 134⅛@134½ ℔ cent. There was not much said or done in Foreign Exchange. The rate on London for 60 day Bills, standard signatures, was quoted 108¾@109 ℔ cent. The Customs demand for Gold to-day amounted to $342,000. The Treasury Office, we believe, was a seller of Gold.

In the Money Market the rates to the Brokers, at call, continue at 6@7 ℔ cent, and on first-class paper 7@8 ℔ cent. The supply to the Brokers is easy, so far as loans on Stock security are concerned, and in regard to Merchant paper the amount offering of approved names is not in excess of the demand at our quotation.

The Treasury Office received for Customs in Gold to-day about $350,000, and probably sold nearly the same amount of Gold in the open market. The Office also received over a million of dollars in 7.30 ℔ cents by purchase and conversion into the Consolidated 5-20 Bonds. The latter rule firm at 107@107¼ ℔ cent. There is a better demand to-day for the old 5-20s of 1865–65, May and November.

On the Stock Exchange there is increased excitement in the Railway market, and a pretty formidable contest going on between the *Bears* in speculation, who were generally successful through January and February and the early part of March, and the *Bulls* who have recently taken hold of the New-York and Western Roads for a rise. In the forenoon the fluctuations from yesterday were against Erie, Michigan Southern, Pittsburgh and Reading, and in favor of both classes of the Northwest shares. Later in the day the bearish feeling at the Second Board and in the Long Room was predominant on Erie and Michigan Southern, the former 59⅞ as against 60¼ in the morning, and the latter 76¼ as against 77@77¼ at the First Board. The Northwest Stocks and New-York Central held pretty firm through the day. There was considerable excitement in Northwest Preferred, and an active demand for the Common at the First Board, and the advance well supported at the Second. The New-York Central improves on the very encouraging prospect that the Legislature will remove the unjust restriction to 2 cents ℔ mile on the passenger fares of the Road. There is a prevailing good feeling here in favor of this measure for the sake of the Road itself, which has been hardly and invidiously dealt by.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The railway market generally lower. Gold and the Public Funds steady.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	98	98	Northwest	36¾	36
U. S. 5-20s	108½	108½	N. West Pref.	65¾	[illegible]
U. S. 7.30s	105	105	Rock Island	97¾	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	106	105	Fort Wayne	97⅝	[illegible]
Erie	60¾	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	122	122½
Hudson	140	140	Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	101¾	101½	W. U. Telegraph	41⅝	41⅝
Mich. Southern	77¾	[illegible]	Mariposa Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	116	115½	Ohio Certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	83	[illegible]	American Gold	134¾	[illegible]
Tennessee 6s	66	[illegible]	Bills on London	109	[illegible]

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1867	129	End. coupon, 1881	109
5-20 registered, 1862	107¼	5 ℔ cent. cou. 1874	103½
5-20 500 & 1,000	[illegible]	End. coupon, 1874	103½
5-20 500 & 1,000	[illegible]	10-40 registered	97½
5-20 500 & 1,000	[illegible]	10-40 500 & 1,000	97½
5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	107	7-3-10 1st series	105½
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	107	7-3-10 2d series	105½
5 ℔ cent. cou. 1881	108	7-3-10 3d series	105½

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	115	Bank of N. America	105
Union	114	Hanover	109½
America	132½	Irving	102
City	205	Metropolitan	123¼
Phenix	105	Market	115
State of New York	108	Nassau	105
Commerce	114½	Continental	102
Ocean	101½	Commonwealth	106
American Exchange	115½	Park	140
Bank of the Repub.	114	Fourth National	104

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Chi. & N. West. S. F.	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	91	Chi. & N. W. Int'l B.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	105	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	[illegible]
Erie 1st mort., 1867	102	Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	80¼
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	97	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	[illegible]	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	[illegible]
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869	101¾	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s. f. '85	101½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	101½
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. 1875	[illegible]	N. J. Central 2d M.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, conv. 1867	100	Pitts. F. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	97
Harlem 3d mort., '68	97	Chi. & A. 1st mort.	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton Income	[illegible]
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	88
Pac. R. 7s guarant'd by Mo	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7s, c. 1875	107	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	[illegible]	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	80	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	76		

The decease of Mr. JAMES W. UNDERHILL, of the Stock Exchange, was officially announced this morning, and appropriate resolutions of respect unanimously passed by the regular Board, of which he was long a useful and most estimable member.

The Stock Exchange Board have placed in their Room a life-like portrait of the late JACOB LITTLE, as a mark of the eminent esteem in which that gentleman, under all the vicissitudes of his active and remarkable career of forty years in Wall-street, was held by the members of the Exchange.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the second week in March:

1867	$93,633
1866	76,889

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the second week in March:

1867	$86,895
1866	89,390

Comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the second week in March:

1867	$57,865
1866	58,400

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $342,000; Gold Notes, $292,000; Balance, $112,409,069 43; Payments, $2,891,629 93; Total Receipts, $3,224,543 45.

The Michigan Southern Election.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In view of the near approach of the annual election in the Michigan Southern Road, the following comparative data are interesting:

	1864-5. Actual.	1865-6. Actual.	1866-7. Estimated.
Gross earnings	$4,289,466	$4,686,445	$4,652,793
Operating ex.	2,408,352	2,749,657	2,748,619
Net earnings	$1,881,114	$1,936,788	$1,904,174

From which were paid as follows—last year estimated.

Interest	$597,602	$595,480	$597,590
Rent	30,000	30,000	30,000
Guaranteed Div.	218,360	166,280	78,770
Leaving for common stock	$935,158	$1,145,028	$1,197,814

The net earnings for the past year ending March 1, as appears from the above statement, are 12 ℔ cent. on the present share capital ($9,811,300) of the Company, and this taken in connection with the fact that dividends fairly and fully earned have been *withheld*, and that two of the principal Directors here, including the Treasurer, or the Stock firm of which he is the senior partner, are *bearing* the stock, are subjects which are exciting a good deal of comment in Wall-street, and among the stockholders of the Company. Various rumors are afloat as to the manner in which the guaranteed stock has been purchased by some of the Directors and turned over to the Company at a large advance.

In justice to the shareholders the Treasurer ought to make a statement of the manner in which these exchanges and purchases have been made. Many of the stockholders now believe that if a *legal* settlement could be had between the parties referred to and the Company, there would be a large balance due to the stockholders. With these matters unexplained, it is quite certain that a large majority of the shareholders will vote for a radical change at the April election, with a view of thus securing a proper legal accounting from the retiring Board.

The transfer-books close on the 30th of March, and the annual election takes place at Toledo near the close of April. G.

Since the foregoing note came to hand, we notice in the *Tribune* a communication from some one behind the scenes of the Michigan Southern Office under its present equivocal administration, to the effect that out of nearly *forty-seven hundred thousand dollars* of gross receipts last year, only $750,000 in cash reached the hands of the Treasurer in New-York, or $150,000 less than the Interest and Sinking Fund charges upon the Company. If this extraordinary assertion is at all reliable (which we have reason to very much doubt), it certainly is the most potent reason yet suggested in favor of a radical change of administration at the April election. Last Spring, when the Treasurer, Ex-Treasurer and Secretary were true to the market value of the stock—which they are *not* this Spring—we were assured that $800,000 stood to the credit of the Income account, ready to be divided to the Stockholders whenever certain paltry injunction suits, growing out of the settlement of the Guaranteed Stock, were removed—as some of them have been by decisions in favor of the Company. The question now recurs as to what has become of this $800,000 and the difference between $750,000 and $4,650,000 earned in the twelve months since this very "rosy" exhibit *was sent to and impressed upon* the newspapers of the day—the *Tribune* included, if our recollection serves us.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY present unusual inducements to investors, among which are the following:

FIRST—The rate of interest is six per cent. IN GOLD.

SECOND—The principal is payable IN GOLD at maturity.

THIRD—The cost, NINETY-FIVE PER CENT. and accrued interest, is TEN PER CENT. less than that of the cheapest six per cent. Gold-bearing Bonds of the Government.

FOURTH—Owing to the liberal grants and loans by which the Government fostered this great national enterprise, its success is certain and its financial stability is altogether independent of the contingencies which attend ordinary railroad enterprises. The SECURITY of its FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS is therefore AMPLE, and gives them a character for safety and reliability equaled only by that of the obligations of the Government itself.

FIFTH—The earnings of the completed portion of the road are already largely in excess of the interest obligations which the Company will incur in twice the distance, rendering the uninterrupted payment of the interest ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN.

SIXTH—At the present rate of gold they pay nearly 8½ per cent on the amount invested.

For further particulars apply to

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 20, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 2,362 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. and 1,080 bags Corn Meal, 2,200 bushels Corn, 1,105 bushels Oats, 1,900 bushels Malt, 1,364 bbls. Pork, 674 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,642 pkgs. Lard, 84 pkgs Beef and 189 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been quiet, but steady, at $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots, and $12 75@$13 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock, 172 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in very moderate demand, including Java at 24½c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 15½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has attracted less attention at declining prices. The foreign news has been less favorable. Middlings at 31c.@33c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,950 bales, against receipts of 21,64[illegible] bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	7,204
Receipts last week	17,724
Receipts preceding week	19,813
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	223,893
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	452,688
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,294
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,680
Exports since Jan. 1	131,733
Exports since Sept. 1	320,977
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	225,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,405,090
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	807,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	610,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and western Flour has been in more demand, and, with diminishing supplies of desirable lots available, prices have again advanced 10c.@20c. ℔ bbl., closing buoyantly. Sales since our last have been 12,000 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 40@$10 60; common to good Extra State at $10 75@$11 [illegible]; good to choice do. do. at $11 60@$12 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 30@$12 50 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 40	@$10 60
Extra State	10 75	@12 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 75	@15 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	11 30	@12 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 50	@15 00
Extra Genesee	12 75	@15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 25	@17 25

Southern Flour is improving. Sales have been reported of 270 bbls., at $10 80@$12 40 for ordinary to fair extra, and $12 40@$16 75 for fair to choice extra do. ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair demand, at $11 15@$15 for extra, ℔ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Rye Flour has been in more demand at from $7 35@$8 30 ℔ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Corn Meal is in good demand at $5@$5 25 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 15@$5 25 for Jersey; $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric; $5 25 for Baltimore, and $5 65@$5 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 900 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 2,500 sacks, at $14@$15 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been in less demand. Spring has been less buoyant. Winter has been held with more firmness. Sales, since our last, have been confined to 21,000 bushels, including No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2 43@$2 47; fair Amber State at $3 12, and White California at $3 05@$3 10 ℔ bushel. Corn opened tame and nominally steady, but on receipt of less favorable foreign news prices dropped off about two cents a bushel, closing rather heavily, with only a moderate demand either for home use or for export. Sales since our last, 95,000 bushels at $1 18½@$1 19, closing at $1 18½ for mixed Western in store; $1 20 for mixed Western afloat; $1 17@$1 19 for new Yellow and White Jersey, Southern and Western, ℔ bushel. Oats have been in limited request, and have again declined. We quote: Chicago, Milwaukee, Michigan and Ohio at 64c.@67c.; and State at 70c.@71c. ℔ bushel; sales 31,000 bushels. Barley has been in less demand at less buoyant rates. Sales since our last 34,000 bushels at $1 20@$1 25 for Canada West, free; 90c.@92c. for Western, and $1 18 for State, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt is in less demand at $1 25@$1 35 ℔ bushel. Rye is in moderate demand at irregular prices. Sales 11,300 bushels, at $1 29@$1 32 for Western; $1 21 for Canada, in bond, and $1 40@$1 42 for State, ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River has been in fair request at $1 50@$1 60 for shipment, and $1 80@$2 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw, $1 25@$1 62 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet to-day, including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also, new foreign at 58c.@65c. ℔ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been inactive at $3 25 ℔ thousand.

MOLASSES—Is inactive and heavy, including Porto Rico at 65c.@75c.; Cuba at 42c.@55c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@90c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 78c.@80c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50; Resin at $4 25@$11 75 ℔ 280 lbs; Tar at $2 75@$3 25; Pitch, $4 25@$4 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited demand and heavy, including Crude Whale at 76c.@85c.; Bleached whale at 95c.@$1; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 70; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@70c.; Linseed Oil $1 30@$1 32½ for English and American, ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending March 18—The market for both Sperm and Whale Oil has been quiet since our last. The only transaction we have to note are sales of 150 bbls. Sperm, of the *Fredonia's* cargo, at $2 70; 150 bbls. in Westport, and 54 bbls. landed from the *J. M. Wiswell*, on private terms—all for manufacturing.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to date	5,936	12,512	425,650
Same time last year	3,654	2,557	83,050
Exports for the week ending March 18, 1867	764	——	1,300
Previously	4,759	2,569	75,300
From Jan. 1 to March 18, 1867	5,520	2,569	76,600
Same time last year	211	154	127,950

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Continues in demand at from 16c.@17c. for Crude, 25c.@28c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 40c.@42c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less freely dealt in at lower and irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 4,250 bbls., in lots, at $22 87@$23 62½ for new City and Western Mess, closing at $23 56 for new Western Mess; $22@$22 62 cash, and regular way, for one-year-old City and Western Mess; $18 25@$19 for Prime; $21@$22 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,500 bbls. new Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' option, March, April, May and June, at $23 62½@$24 25 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate request at 9c.@10½c. for Shoulders, and 12½c.@14½c. for Hams, ℔ lb. Sales equal to 375 pkgs. Bacon is in demand and buoyant; sales 670 boxes, at 11½c. for Short Rib; 10½c.@10 9-16c. for Cumberland Cut; 12c. for Short Clear, ℔ lb. Lard is quiet and declining; sales since our last 725 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c. for new, ℔ lb. Small lots of very choice new bring a shade higher prices. Dressed Hogs continue altogether nominal. Beef has been in good request and buoyant at $12 50@$18 50 for Plain Mess and $17@$22 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 1,460 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive at from $34 50@$37 for India Mess, and $30@$33 for Prime Mess, ℔ tierce. Beef Hams continue in demand at $37@$41 ℔ bbl.; sales 115 bbls., part to arrive. Butter is inactive at 23c.@35c. for State, and 36c.@38c. for fancy do. and 11c.@28c. for poor to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues quiet at 10c.@20c. ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb.	34	@37
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb.	33	@36
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	30	@32
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb.	34	@37
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb.	30	@32
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℔ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ℔ lb.	23	@28
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb.	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb.	20	@25
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	30	@31
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.	25	@27
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to prime, ℔ lb.	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.	14	@15
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	15	@18
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.	13	@15
Western States—firkins, common	11	@12
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	20	@25
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	20	@25
Rolls, poor to good	15	@18

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb.	19	@20
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb.	18	@19
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb.	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb.	18	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb.	16	@18
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb.	15	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb.	10	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ℔ lb.	15	@16

SUGARS—Have been more freely offered, and have been depressed in price. The demand has been moderate. Sales since our last 510 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10c.@11½c. and 1,254 boxes Havana at 9½c.@11c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at from 15½c.@15¾c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 59,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 113,000 lbs. at 10¾c.@11½c.; also 51,000 lbs. Grease at 9¼c.@10½c.

WHISKY—Has been neglected and nominal.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 2,450 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@7-16d. by sailing vessel, and ⅜d.@⅝d. by steamer, ℔ lb.; 14,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 6½d. ℔ bushel. For London, 1,500 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl. For Glasgow, by steamer, 1,000 bales Cotton at ½d. ℔ lb., and 15,000 bushels Corn at 4d. ℔ bushel. For Antwerp, 1,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl.

Sales of Real Estate—March 20.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

Plot of ground, with church building and brick dwelling-house, corner Houston and Mott sts., 87.7x78.11	$44,550
House and lot, No. 5 West Washington-place, 21x55	14,025
Houses and lots, Nos. 398 and 400 East 10th-st., 23.4x80	16,000
4 lots, s. s. 116th-st., 250 feet w. 1st-av., 25x100.10 each	1,475
1 lot and gore, n. s. 79th-st., 400 feet e. 3d-av., 25x124.6	3,250
1 lot and gore adjoining, 25x126.6	3,750
1 lot, n. s. 79th-st., 300 feet e. 3d-av., 25x102.2	3,000

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Greenwich-st., 1 lot, e. s., No. 829, 25x98	4,600
Greenwich-st., 2 lots adjoining, Nos. 831 and 833, 25x98 each	4,450
Gansevoort-st., 1 lot, 96 feet e. Greenwich-st., No. 23, 25x90	[illegible]
4th-av., 4 lots, s. w. corner 103d-st., 25x80 each	[illegible]
4th-av., 4 lots, n. w. cor. 102d-st., each	[illegible]
102d-st., 5 lots n. s., 80 feet w. 4th-av., each 25x100 each	[illegible]
102d-st., 4 lots adjoining 4th-av., each 25x100, each	1,100
102d-st., 4 lots, n. s., 180 feet w. 4th-av., 25x100, each	1,225
102d-st., 1 lot, s. s., 80 feet w. 4th-av., 25x100	1,075
102d-st., 4 lots adjoining, each 25x100, each	1,100
102d-st., 4 lots adjoining, each 25x100, each	1,225
102d-st., 4 lots adjoining, each 25x100, each	1,100
102d-st., 2 lots s. s., 200 ft. w. 4th-av., each 25x100, each	1,050
79th-st., 1 lot, n. s., 200 ft. w. 5th-av., 25x102.2	1,800
79th-st., 3 lots n. s., 100 ft. e. 5th-av., 25x102.2, each	2,050
79th-st., 3 lots adjoining, 25x102.2, each	2,100
99th-st., 1 gore n. s., between 4th and 5th avs., 32.4 and 10x100	1,475
99th-st., 4 lots adjoining, 25x100, each	1,150
101st-st., 4 lots s. s., 80 w. 4th-av., each 25x100	600
4th-av., 1 lot w. s., 25 n. 101st-st., 25x100	950
4th-av., 1 lot adjoining	900

BROOKLYN PROPERTY—BY JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL.

2 lots on e. s. of Smith-st., 25 feet north of Debevoise, each	650
2 lots on w. s. of Clinton-st., 28 feet south of Nelson-st., each	775
4 lots on e. s. of Stuyvesant-av., between Willoughby-av. and Witherspoon-st., each	405
5 gores on s. s. of Witherspoon-st., near Broadway, each	75
4 lots on Broadway, near Shaffer-st., each	485
3 lots on Broadway, near Willoughby-av., each	690
3 lots on Broadway, near Witherspoon-st., each	850
2 lots on w. s. of Stuyvesant-av., each	300
2 lots adjoining above, each	300

BROOKLYN PROPERTY—BY J. COLE.

9 lots on s. s. of Union-st., each	500
9 lots on n. s. of President-st., each	500
[illegible]	[illegible]
4 lots on s. s. of Union-st., each	[illegible]
4 lots on s. s. of Union-st., each	[illegible]
4 lots on s. s. of President-st., each	[illegible]
8 lots on s. s. of Union-st., each	1,290
5 lots on s. s. of Union-st., and 5 lots on n. s. of President-st., each	1,075
2 lots on s. s. of Union-st., and 2 lots on n. s. of President-st., each	1,100
2-story brick house and lot No. 141 Wyckoff-st.	3,250
4 lots on n. s. of Wyckoff-st., 58 feet east of Flatbush-av., each	1,700
4 lots adjoining above, each	1,675
1 gore lot on 5th-av.	2,075
1 lot corner 8th-av. and Douglas-st.	1,200
7 lots on e. s. of Fiske-place, and 7 lots on w. s. of 8th-av., each	2,525
3 lots on n. s. of 1st-st., each	1,550

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR useful man on a gentleman's place by a very experienced and respectable man of Protestant principles; understands farming in all its branches, plowing, sowing, cradling, &c.; wants a cottage for his wife; has no children; is capable of taking entire charge of a farm and is a very responsible man. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a respectable private family; one who perfectly understands her business; understands French and English cooking; has lived in highly respectable families; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and childrens' clothing, and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to assist in chamberwork or as waitress; good City references. Address SEAMSTRESS, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, who can cut and fit ladies' and children's plain and gored dresses, desires a few more engagements in families by the day or week; operates on two sewing machines; would go a short distance out of City; reference. Address SEAMSTRESS, Station D.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR SEAMSTRESS, an engagement to do plain and fancy needle-work; also to cut and fit ladies' and children's garments, at home or at employer's residence, three days in each week. Call at or address No. 119 5th-st., fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SEAMSTRESS who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; can do all sorts of family sewing; no objection to wait on grown children; two and a half years' good City reference from last employer's. Call at No. 394 3d-av., near 28th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, and also dress ladies' hair, and take charge of a baby from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 217 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THE CITY OR country, of all nations, recommended nurses, seamstresses, first-class waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, excellent cooks, washers and ironers, young girls, houseworkers, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as first-class laundress, or would do chamberwork and sewing; best reference given. Call at No. 222 East 23d-st., near 1st-av., back room, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook in a respectable private family; understands her business perfectly well in all its branches; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 108 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone in a private family; has satisfactory City reference. Call at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer if required; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 149 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook, is willing to assist in the washing; no objections to go in the country; has the very best of City references. Call at No. 150 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; is a good cook and baker; would assist in the washing and ironing; good references given. Apply at No. 316 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as good cook; can make good bread; has no objection to help with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 121 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN A SITUATION where first-class cooking is required, such as boning, larding, baking, jellies, creams and made dishes; first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 2 Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as child's nurse and plain sewing, or would go as chambermaid; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 349 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; thoroughly understands French fluting, finery and linens; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 265 East 9th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman who thoroughly understands her business; would take a housekeeper's place in connection with cooking. Apply at No. 229 7th-av., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, LATELY LANDED, a situation in a private family or boarding-house as general servant in the kitchen or chamber, or waitress in the dining-room; is willing and obliging; wages $8. Call at No. 193 East 21st-st.: new No. 317.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and fine washing, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 325 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to attend in a confectionery or bakery; is not accustomed to the business, but is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 738 6th-av. and 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and to do plain sewing, or would do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMPETENT young girl as waitress and chambermaid; best of City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL who can furnish four years' City reference, as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Apply at No. 273 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waitress and chambermaid; has 13 years reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 115 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A young woman, and to assist in the washing and ironing; City references given. Apply at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as waitress, or waitress and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress. Apply at SAUNDERS' No. 320 4th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or would do general housework for a small family. Call at No. 124 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH PARISIAN NURSE, a situation to take care of children and to do sewing; good reference. Apply at No. 180 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing; has good references. Call at No. 229 West 42d-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; WILLING to go to Newport or elsewhere with a private family for the Summer. Call or address at No. 141 West 16th-st., till engaged. Best of reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 15 West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN FAMILIES, by the day, to cut and make boys' clothes; also sacks and basques, and gored skirts, the latest styles. Address Mrs. A. W., No. 151 East 58th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid; the best of city reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 94 East 11th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress or sewing; good reference. Apply at No. 205 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as chambermaid or as nurse and to do plain sewing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 214 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A respectable English woman; can take the entire charge of an infant, and is fond of children; good City reference. Call on or address A. B., No. 37 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as seamstress and light chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 60 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as nurse and plain sewer; understands the care of a baby from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 283 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts, jellies and ice-cream; good reference. No. 347 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands baking, pastries, jellies and made dishes; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 89 East 8th-st., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls as seamstress and chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at last place, No. 145 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO OBTAIN A SITUATION with a family going to Europe for a young French girl. Apply at No. 155 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; would assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 387 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMPETENT girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework. To be seen till suited at No. 89 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUATION as cook. Apply at No. 219 Bowery, Room No. 8.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS and good German girls, City or country, can be suited promptly at American Employment Association, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 404 6TH-av., between 24th and 25th sts., may be obtained English, Irish, French, German and colored help, male and female, for every description of family work.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man without a family; would be willing to assist the gardener; would take a house as part of salary; good references given. Address J. K., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED Protestant man, without incumbrance, as vegetable and flower gardener; would take care of a pair of horses; good reference from last place. Address for three days J. G., in the seed-store, No. 9 John-street.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Englishman, aged 33, married, no incumbrance, to take charge of a gentleman's farm, (large or small;) understands raising cattle, draining and farming in all its branches; his wife will take charge of the dairy and butter; will go to any part of the country; good references from last employer. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, No. 130 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND vegetable gardener, by a practical man; understands the care of stock of all kinds, the care and management of horses, the management of a gentleman's place in general; house with privilege wanted; his wife understands the dairy; the highest City reference given. Address P. G. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT man a situation as waiter in a private family; will be well recommended by families he has served for a long time in New-York; understands taking charge of dining-rooms and care of silver; has lived as butler with most respectable families in the old country. Call or address, for three days, A. C., 44 4th-av., in tailor store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A first-class man, accustomed to the care and management of cattle; his wife would take the management of the dairy; has been eight years in his present place; can give the best of reference from his present employer. Apply or address G. G., at Henderson & Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a strictly sober and steady young man, who understands his business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; would be willing to take care of a small garden; good reference can be given. Address L. L., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man as good vegetable gardener and coachman; the best of reference; will make himself generally useful; is married, wife and baby. Call on Wednesday at the servants' office, No. 320 6th-av., from 9 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man; small family; Scotchman; has a thorough practical knowledge of his business; has been five years in his last place; can give the best of references. Call on or address W. C. S., at Smith's seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED PROTESTANT man, has one child, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands gardening and the care of horses; eight years' experience; good City reference. Address for one week W. B., Piermont, Rockland Co., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man, who understands his business thoroughly; no objection to the country; will be found willing and obliging; the best of City reference from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION; thoroughly understands gardening in all its various branches—hot and cold vineries, greenhouses, flower and vegetable departments; can produce the best of reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Apply for P. B., No. 15 John-st., New-York, for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman; thoroughly understands his business, and is a good, careful driver; has no objection to take care of a small garden; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 303 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; three years of the best City and country reference; perfectly understands his business. Address for two days, No. 22 Lexington-av., or M. F., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as gardener and coachman; is temperate; has good reference, and will make himself generally useful. Call or address for three days, W. M. C., No. 163 East 59th-st., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT FARMER A situation as foreman or to work on a farm by the day or by the month; can do all the carpentering on the place; has a small family; good reference given. Address FARMER, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A respectable young man, 22 years of age; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has good references. Call or address for three days, W. CALAHAN, No. 163 East 59th-st., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and gardener: willing to make himself useful; understands the care of horses; good driver and good plain gardener; good reference. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as light porter, or would make himself generally useful in a wholesale importing house; good City reference. Address P. H. C., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, A SITUATION; the man as gardener and to make himself generally useful; his wife as cook and to do washing and ironing; good reference if required. Address J. I. M., Box 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A young man in a private family, either town or country; understands his business in all its branches, and will be well recommended; is willing to assist in anything required. Address W. C. B., No. 20 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SINGLE Protestant man, a situation as porter in a store; has been coachman eight years; writes well and understands figures; has first-class testimonials. Address C., Room No. 60 Frankfort House, corner William-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A married man with a small family; his wife understands the dairy and raising of poultry; both can give the best of City reference as to honesty and capability. Address A. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN waiter, very genteel in appearance, and a perfect master of his business; he speaks English, French and German. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERICAN, a situation as coachman; understands milking, and would be willing to assist in the garden; can refer to late employer. Address W. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman; thoroughly understands his business, and is a good, careful driver; has no objection to take care of a small garden; good reference given. M. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, a situation as coachman and gardener; has the best of reference, for the last six years; has no objections to go to the country. Address T. R., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH married man as gardener, who fully understands his business—the care of hot and cold vineries; also green and hot-house plants, fruits and vegetables. Address H. F., No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, (AMERICAN,) no children, about three rooms, second floor, suitable for housekeeping in a private house; reference exchanged; rent not to exceed $300. Call or address E. TYLER, No. 37 Montgomery-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; also can break colts to saddle or harness; best references given; no objections to the country. Address D. C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man who has a thorough practical knowledge of the business in all its branches; can give the best of reference. Call on or address GARDENER, at Smith's seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; no family; understands the care of greenhouse, hot and cold grapery, ornamental grounds, as well as vegetables; is not afraid of work. Address H. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN; is willing and obliging; has the best of City and country reference; no objection to the country. Address H. R., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom in a private family; either City or country; best of reference can be given. Address M. A., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; understands horses thoroughly and has first-class references from former employer. Can be seen at No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, Scotchman, as farmer; understands farming in all its branches; and wife to take charge of the dairy. Call on or address B. B., at seed-store No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of respectability in a wholesale dry goods house; the very best City reference. Address W. H. H., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a young man; is an excellent servant, and has good reference. Call at No. 247 Mulberry-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; understands the business in all its branches; no objection to make himself generally useful; best of reference. Address W. S., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; can also take care of cattle; has reference from last employer. Address J. F., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT book-keeper or entry clerk by a competent young man who is a fair penman and correct at figures. Address W. VAN HOUTEN, No. 117 Perry-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION to take charge of a small place as farmer and gardener; seven years' experience, and has the best of references. Address P. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; the best City reference. Can be seen at private stable No. 1 West 36th-st. J. McA.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A BANK OR COMMISSION house by a young man; references will be given as to capability, integrity, &c. Address N. Y., Box No. 5,027 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, A situation in a private family; or as valet to an invalid; lived several years in London; good City reference. R. EDWARDS, No. 604 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A man of experience, in a private family. Call at No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st., for two days.

A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING a situation for his son, 16 years of age, (just from school,) as assistant bookkeeper, or in any other capacity where he can be useful and have enough to do; the best of reference given. Address Room No. 1 Clinton Hall.

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR THOROUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, clerks, porters, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c.; also female help. Apply at the Large Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a young man accustomed to keeping books; copying, book-keeping or similar employment desired. Address O., Box No. 2,186 Post-office.

A MECHANICAL ENGINEER AND draughtsman wants a position as superintendent or designer; good reference. Address B., No. 31 Nassau-st., Room No. 30.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPANISH AMERICAN CHURCH.—THE Church of Santiago celebrates Divine Service in Spanish, in Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2 o'clock. Rev. H. C. RILEY, from Santiago, Chili, will (D. V.) preach next SUNDAY. All who speak Spanish are cordially invited to attend these services. Seats free.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, has removed to No. 100 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., where she shows the likeness and tell the name of the person you will marry. Beware of illiterate pretenders who try to imitate her. Lucky numbers.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

MME. VALENCIA'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, 124th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem.—Madame has a vacancy for two more boarders. The location is pleasant and healthy, and the comforts of a home may be enjoyed, with the advantages of a classical and finished education. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Chas. L. Jones', No. 843 Broadway.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL, NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.—English, French and Classical School for 25 boys, commences Summer session April 1. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 639 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. Terms reasonable. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

AT $2 50.—WRITING, TWENTY LESSONS; arithmetic and writing or book-keeping, lessons unlimited, $10 per quarter. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGES, (established 1849) No. 62 Bowery and No. 249 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. No classes.

MORRIS FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, MORRIS, CONN.—Semi-annual session commences May 1. A preparatory class of young boys will be received. Admission at any time. For circulars apply to the Principal. SAMUEL M. ENSIGN.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for ten boys. Pleasant location. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, desires a few additional pupils in German at a moderate charge. Address S. O., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address MISS EMILY NELSON.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, Fishkill, N. Y.; terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the principal, REV. W. PECK.

MORNING SCHOOL—ALSO, CLASSES IN drawing, painting and music, at Miss BLACKWELL'S studio, No. 1,193 Broadway.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience will give private instruction in the classics, mathematics and English branches. Hours from 3½ P. M. until 6. Highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

A GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES an engagement as above; can teach English in all its branches; fluent in French, music and Italian rudiments; good references. Address A. M. D., No. 16 1st-st., Bowery.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR ALL branches and to report all vacancies commanding $400 to $2,000. Address the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 532 Broadway, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MARRIED MAN—without children preferred—to take care of a gentleman's place; one who thoroughly understands gardening and the care and driving of horses; none but a first-class man, with the best of references, need apply. Call at Room No. 3, No. 54 Wall-st., on Friday and Saturday mornings, from 11 to 12.

WANTED—IN A CUSTOM-HOUSE BROKER'S office, an American boy about 18 to 19 years old; one residing with his parents; must be intelligent and reliable. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 3,924 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A LACE EMBROIDERY AND White Goods Importing House a salesman, who has a first-class connection in New-York State and the northwest. Address Box No. 6,703 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COOK AND WAITRESS IN A small family; must assist in washing and ironing, and come well recommended. Apply before 1 o'clock at No. 35 East 28th-st.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT GARDENER FOR eight months; wages $25 a month and found, at Islip, Long Island. Apply between 11 and 2 o'clock, at No. 150 Duane-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GARDENER WHO IS WILLING to make himself generally useful. Call at 1 o'clock, at the New-York Cement Company, Room No. 5, No. 34½ Pine-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse and chambermaid; must be able to sew neatly; best of City references required. Apply at No. 17 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD business experience, can come well recommended and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address Box No. 5,313 Post-office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS gardening and taking care of horses, to go in the country. Apply to J. P. DENNY, No. 497 Broadway.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE DAME DESIRERAIT OBTENIR une place dans une famille pour aller en Europe: pour une jeune fille francaise. Sadresser au 155 5th-av.; pour deux jours.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 20, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, 25th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,500 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

2,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate*. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

1,600 barrels first quality kiln-dried yellow CORN MEAL.

30,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

10,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other equally good *side-branded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kind as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if of two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, is inferior to the standard samples.

20,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

100,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and be full head-lined.

Bids may be made in bond and duty paid.

2,200 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR; made only from cider or whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the whisky vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the cider vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in barrels, or in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of vinegar offered and the kind of package.

10,000 pounds BEST quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be sixteen ounces to the pound, one-half sizes, the remainder twelves.

310 barrels Salt HERRINGS.

500 gallons assorted mixed PICKLES, in iron-bound kegs, ten gallons each.

1,392 cans assorted Fruits.

768 cans assorted Vegetables.

The cans to be hermetically sealed, and packed twenty-four in a box, the boxes to be well made and strong, and strapped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full with contents, name of contractor and date of packing.

The fruits will be inspected before delivery.

Samples of all articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour, corn-meal, beans, sugar, vinegar, candles, soap, fruits, and vegetables must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled, according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office, on the part of the United States.

The flour, corn-meal, beans, fruits and vegetables, sugar, vinegar, candles, soap, will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Committee on Colored Schools, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, for altering and repairing Colored Grammar School-house No. 2, at Nos. 51 and 53 Laurens-st. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

RICHARD WARREN,
S. P. PATTERSON,
B. B. MERRILL,
J. M. POST,
H. P. ALLEN,
Committee on Colored Schools.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE BRUSH FACTORY, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York (Harper's Building.) All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8½ o'clock, GRAND MASQUERADE BALL OF THE GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ITALIAN OPERA—NORMA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, The Richings grand English Opera, DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, KENILWORTH. Lady Don as Ye Earl of Leicester.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ROMEO AND JULIET. Edwin Booth as "Romeo."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, HENRY DUNBAR, with a great distribution of characters.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS IN IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE. ALL HALLOW EVE AND LATEST FROM NEW-YORK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. G. L. Fox as Phineas and the Deacon.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LE SUPPLICE D'UNE FEMME and L'AMOUR D'UNE INGENUE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7¾, OUR TENEMENT-HOUSES. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RUNNELS FAMILY, ACTING DOGS, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS, HINDOO MIRACLES, &c.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, George Christy every night, Otto Burbank, J. T. Boyer and R. Hughes.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, and THE BLACK CROOK, PATTI IN PARIS, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; L'ESCAMOTEUR and his FAIRY SINGING BIRDS.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THIRD SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC. Wm. Mason, Theo. Thomas, J. Mosenthal, G. Matzka, Max Schwarz, Mr. Bergner.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH,
West 41st-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Advices by ocean telegraph are to last evening.

Prussia has concluded a treaty with Bavaria and Baden, by the terms of which she is to have command of the armies of the two latter countries in time of war.

Labor riots have occurred at Renbois, in France.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition was read, signed by a large number of women in Ohio, asking for the extension of the right of suffrage, regardless of sex or color. Mr. SUMNER offered a joint resolution, which was passed, prohibiting persons connected with our diplomatic service wearing any uniform or official costume not previously prescribed by Congress. The joint resolution providing for the sale of certain stocks held in trust for the Choctaw and Cherokee Indians by our Government, gave rise to a lengthy discussion. Several amendments were offered, but pending the discussion the Senate went into Executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

In the House, Mr. SHANKS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to investigate the facts connected with the imprisonment for life in Canada of Rev. JOHN MCMAHON, a citizen of Anderson, Ind., and Pastor of the Catholic Church at that place; and what means, if any, should be taken for his release. The resolution was adopted. Mr. LOGAN offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire why the claims of American citizens against the British Government have not been paid, and to report what, in the judgment of the Committee, ought to be done to secure a speedy settlement of all such claims. The resolution was adopted. Mr. HOOPER presented a memorial, from the Legislative Assembly of the contemplated State of Deseret, to be admitted into the Union. Referred to the Committee on Territories. The report of the Committee on Elections regarding the Colorado contested election case, and which recommends that all the papers and evidence be submitted to the Committee, gave rise to considerable debate. Mr. WILSON offered an amendment directing that pending the decision Mr. CHILCOTT be sworn in as the sitting delegate. This was finally agreed to, and the gentleman was sworn in and the matter referred to the Committee. Mr. BINGHAM moved to go into Committee of the Whole to consider the bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the relief of the destitute at the South. Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to adjourn, and called for the yeas and nays, saying it would prove a test vote concerning the relief bill. The vote being taken, it stood yeas 58, nays 58, when the Speaker voted no, and the House refused to adjourn. In Committee of the Whole the relief bill was considered. Messrs. VAN TRUMP and WOOD opposed the appropriation, alleging that Congress had no constitutional right to give alms. A long debate, which was generally participated in, ensued, during which it was contended that there was a sufficient amount unexpended of the Freedmen's Bureau appropriations to relieve all the necessities of the Southern people. The Committee rose, but before reporting to the House a motion to adjourn prevailed, and no definite action on the bill was reached.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Among the bills passed in the New-York State Senate yesterday was one authorizing the New-York Central Railroad Company to charge two and a half cents per mile passenger fare.

Mr. WEED introduced in the Assembly, by unanimous consent, a preamble and resolutions reciting that the attempt of Great Britain to establish a monarchical Government on this continent was in violation of the rights of the people to self-government, and requesting the Government and our Representatives in Congress to use every lawful means to prevent the establishment of such a monarchy in Canada. Under the rule, the resolutions were laid over.

GENERAL NEWS.

The floods which are now prevailing at the West and Southwest are more extensive than any that have been known for many years. There have been many lives lost—how many cannot yet be estimated. [illegible] freedmen were drowned at [illegible] and other bodies were reported as seen floating past a little town in Alabama, and twenty-five passengers were drowned by the snagging and sinking of the steamboat *Mercury*, while attempting to pass through the Arkansas cut off, that country being all overflowed. Loss of life is reported at other places also. Chattanooga, Tenn.; Columbus, Ky.; Helena, Ark., and a number of smaller towns have been from ten to twenty feet under water for several days. The loss of property by the floods will amount to many millions of dollars; in East Tennessee alone it is estimated at upward of two millions. Great suffering, and in some places starvation, is reported among the inhabitants of the inundated sections.

A meeting at which Major-Gen. BURNSIDE presided, held in Providence, R. I., has organized a Southern Relief movement, the funds to be remitted to Mr. JAMES M. BROWN, of this City, Treasurer of the Southern Famine Relief Commission. The churches of Providence are recommended to make contributions on Sunday next, when it is expected the simultaneous appeal, deferred on account of the storm last Sunday, will be made in all the pulpits of the land. This is the more urgent, from the fact that the shipment of supplies the Commission make this week will use every dollar now in the treasury.

Mr. FLETCHER, Secretary of State in Tennessee, has telegraphed from East Tennessee that he will return to Nashville by way of Washington, having been compelled to take this roundabout way on account of the destruction of Southern communications by the floods.

The Court of Pardons of New-Jersey yesterday pardoned Mr. A. RIGG, a member of the last New-Jersey Legislature, who was recently convicted of bribery and sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the State Prison.

Gov. FENTON has refused to interfere in behalf of HIRAM COON, who is sentenced to be hung on Friday next at Petersburgh, for murder committed at that place. The arrangements for the execution have all been completed.

The steamship *Colorado* arrived at San Francisco yesterday morning from Hong Kong. She had on board the Japanese Commissioners to Washington, their interpreters and servants.

LOCAL NEWS.

The trial of an action entitled, JOHN B. WALKER, administrator, &c., of WILLIAM WALKER, deceased, *vs.* The Long Island Railroad Company, was commenced yesterday in the Circuit Court, Part II., before Presiding Justice LEONARD and a jury. WILLIAM WALKER was killed on the 28th of August, 1865, by reason of an express train running into a mail train which was going east on the same track. The accident occurred a short distance this side of Jamaica. Our readers will remember the horrible slaughter that resulted. Deceased was standing on one of the platforms at the time, and one of the defences is that he had no business there; that if he had been seated inside he would have remained uninjured. Plaintiff, on the other hand, says that deceased and many others were compelled to stand outside, there being no room in any of the cars. Deceased left a minor child, and this action is brought to recover $5,000 in pursuance of a provision of the statute. The trial will be resumed this morning.

Dr. GEORGE BEAKLEY, of No. 42 West Twenty-fourth-street, and Mrs. NANCY COLE, of No. 411 West Twenty-fifth-street, the attendant physician and nurse upon Mrs. ELIZABETH E. KIMBALL, who died in January from injuries resulting from an operation made to produce an abortion, were arrested yesterday and remanded for examination by Justice DOWLING on a charge of murder. An inquest was held at the time of death by Coroner GAMBLE, when a certificate was given by him stating that death was the result of congestion of the bowels superinduced by injuries received by a fall. The Metropolitan Board of Health learned the true facts subsequent to the removal of the body to Providence, R. I., where a *post-mortem* examination confirmed previous suspicion.

An action to recover damages for false representations in the sale of $9,000 worth of boots and shoes has been commenced by JONATHAN S. CHRISTIE *vs.* GEORGE B. HASKELL. The false representations are said to consist in that the defendant alleged that one G. VAN ALLEN, who became defendant's indorser to a note for $3,000, and which note was given in part payment for the goods, was a farmer worth $12,000 in New-Jersey, when, in fact, he was insolvent. The trial, which has just commenced, will be resumed at 10:30 this A. M., before Mr. Justice CLERKE and a jury.

The fourth meeting of the New-York Sunday-school Institute was held last evening in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, Rev. J. H. VINCENT presiding. Addresses were delivered by RALPH WELLS, Esq., Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., and R. G. PARDEE, Esq., who were listened to with the closest attention by the vast audience that crowded the house to its utmost capacity. The fifth meeting will be held to-night in the same place.

A large meeting of licensed boatmen of the Metropolitan Police District was held at the Shakespeare Hotel last evening, to take measures to procure a modification of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature regulating their traffic, and in case of the failure thereof, to employ counsel to contest the constitutionality of the law, which several of the best lawyers are reported to have declared invalid.

JOHN MONAGHAN, MATTHEW MCCORMICK and JAMES HINESON, convicted of having outraged three young women in Brooklyn, and stolen from them a quantity of wearing apparel, were yesterday sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment each.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, CHAS. LLOYD, colored, was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years, for biting off and eating the nose of ANN MCGLENNON. JOHN SHANNON was sent to the State Prison for ten years for attempt at rape.

The Board of Education, in their schedule of apportionment, give the average attendance at all the schools as 82,725, and the apportionment to them as $610,774 99, or a fraction over $7 38 per pupil per annum.

The Grand Jury yesterday refused to find a bill of indictment against Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY on the complaint of Justice CONNOLLY.

CHAS. A. DANA, F. A. CONKLING & Co. have purchased Tammany Hall for $150,000.

Produce and Merchandise were in less demand yesterday, and the tendency of prices was generally in favor of buyers, the main exception having been Flour, which advanced 10c.@20c. ℔ bbl. The freight engagements were moderate, with 448 vessels of all classes in port.

The Late Attack on the Police.

No one who has looked carefully into the criminal statistics of the City can feel any surprise that the arrested leaders concerned in the late assault on the Police have been accorded their personal liberty on easy bail. More than a year ago the Police Commissioners drew attention in their annual report to the danger to the peace of the City of allowing irresponsible bands of wild young men to get up such organizations as target companies, in which, under the pretence of acquiring military knowledge, there were associated a large rowdy class, in part made up of the refuse of the old Fire Department, or still worse elements of our City population.

There is no doubt that in these so-called military societies such ruffians as the Police assailants, generally graduate. They learn to swing a sword or a sabre with sufficient skill to be chosen Marshals for public processions, and they hold themselves accountable to no authority during the few brief hours of their elevation on a holiday occasion. "Target excursions," say the Commissioners in their report, "exhibit the dangerous tendency of the organizations and the turbulent character of the persons composing them." Again, they say: "Such irresponsible armed military bodies, accustomed to drill, and acting under command of desperate men, *are a perpetual menace to the legal authorities and a formidable source of danger to society.*"

These grave and authoritative words were fully justified at the time of their utterance. They have been more than borne out since. When the Commissioners made the remonstrance they did, they had before them the criminal statistics of the year. These showed that more than *three-fourths* of the twelve months' arrests were for offences committed against the person. The total number of arrests was 68,873; the class of arrests to which we refer and which, of course, include besides "assaults," "intoxication," "disorderly conduct" and other kindred offences, reached the alarming figure of 58,911. Does any one suppose that if the punishment for offences against the person were at all commensurate with the penalties attaching to what are called "offences against property," this fearful record would be what it is? Or does any one suppose that if the petty Justices were not so generally the mere creatures of the ward politicians, steadily aiming to win a certain kind of popular applause, that such affrays as that of Monday would be held in the light of a small misdemeanor.

The attack on the truckman on Grand-street was clearly an assault "with intent." The man and his truck could have been shoved to one side without the aid of clubs and sabres. The attack on the Police was equally an act of malice, and the weapons used made it clearly manifest that the malice was of the same kind as that which prompted the riots of 1863—a revolt against constituted authority—a recklessness of all consequences, so that passion might have unrestrained scope. No temporary cure will suffice for this steadily-growing evil. The remedy must be radical in its nature. And as a beginning, the use of arms should be absolutely forbidden to all associations not regularly organized under established military rules and thorough discipline.

The Constitution and the Revolution—The Philadelphia Convention.

The *Tribune* is in trouble again. One of the "peculiar editorials" of the TIMES,—the one commenting on the changes wrought in the Constitution of the United States by the rebellion and the War,—is the special cause of its uneasiness. The *Tribune* says it "does not *know* that it was written to aid the Copperheads" in Connecticut, but it "*does know*" that they will use it for that purpose;—which only shows that the *Tribune* knows more about the Copperheads than it does about the TIMES,—and that it is much more ready to insinuate a slander than to admit the truth.

We beg to inform the *Tribune* that the article in question was written and published without the slightest reference to the Connecticut or any other election, but simply because we believed it to be the truth,—which will doubtless strike the *Tribune* as a singular reason. If the Copperheads can make it useful, it will be the first time the truth has helped them, and will indicate a healthy reform in their modes of procedure. If our neighbor deems our article likely to aid them, why does it not attempt its refutation?

The main use the *Tribune* seeks to make of our remarks is to find in them material for impeaching the President. We stated that President JOHNSON, at the outset of his administration, "attempted to carry on the Government under the Constitution as it existed before the war;"—whereupon the *Tribune* proceeds to say that, "if Mr. JOHNSON attempted to do what is here attributed to him, then the attempt was surely unjustifiable and a virtual usurpation,"—*because* the Constitution has been since amended so as to abolish Slavery,—and is no longer what it was "before the war!" That certainly is a profound remark. It would be difficult to believe that the *Tribune* makes it in good faith, but for the solemn seal with which it proceeds to argue the case. We beg to relieve its solicitude on this point and at the same time to take "Mr. JOHNSON" out of the range of its sweeping and destructive censure, by modifying our original remark. We did not intend to accuse the President of ignoring the Amendment. Indeed we could scarcely have done so without stultifying ourselves, inasmuch as he has recognized it, indorsed it, enforced it, required every Southern State to ratify it and admitted its binding force and validity in every act, personal and official, which he has performed since its adoption. The *Tribune* knows all this and is culpably disingenuous in pretending *not* to know it. Nor can it make even the most credulous of its readers believe in its sincerity.

The *Tribune* says that we accused Congress of having "repealed, abolished and annulled the Constitution." It omits the qualification we expressly affixed to this statement. What we said was that "*ad hoc*,"—so far as the particular matter under discussion, namely, the writ of *habeas corpus*, is concerned, Congress *did* "repeal, abolish and annul" that part of the Constitution which expressly and peremptorily prohibits its suspension, except in a specific contingency, which does not exist. And that statement we repeat. If it is incorrect, let the *Tribune* show wherein.

But the *Tribune* justifies the action of Congress touching the requirements of the Constitution by citing the Amendment abolishing Slavery. We quote:

> "Now look at this thirteenth section, and note well its elemental, transforming nature:
>
> ART. 13, SEC. 1. Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.
>
> SEC. 2. *Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.*
>
> By 'the Constitution as it existed before the war,' the States were the exclusive guardians of the liberties of their own people respectively; by the new thirteenth section, *this important duty has been devolved on Congress.* The Civil Rights Act, and nearly every act of Congress denounced as usurping and revolutionary, were absolutely *required* to give due effect to that section."

If that amendment had authorized Congress to enforce its provisions "*by whatever legislation the vote of a majority might decide to be appropriate*," the *Tribune's* plea would hold good. But it does nothing of the sort. Whatever Congress does toward the enforcement of the article must be "appropriate," as well as be so voted;—and judicial decisions, as well as usage and common sense, have long since decided the meaning of this to be that it must be proper, necessary and indispensable, for the object which it is to effect. The whole object of the article quoted is the abolition and prohibition of Slavery. Will the *Tribune* seriously contend that "the Civil Rights Act and nearly every act of Congress denounced as usurping and revolutionary, were *absolutely required*" to prevent the existence of *Slavery* in the United States? Would Slavery have been reëstablished by the admission of Senators and Members of Congress from the Southern States? Was the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* "absolutely required," in order to prevent the reëstablishment of Slavery? Could not its existence have been precluded without putting the Southern States under absolute military authority, depriving them of every right of self-government, reducing them to the condition of subjugated provinces, and forcing them outside the pale and protection of the Constitution of the United States? These acts may, or may not, be just in themselves; there may, or may not, be abundant reasons for passing them,—but they are *not* necessary for the object alleged. They are not required for the prohibition of Slavery. That reason is a pretext,—a sham,—simply that and nothing more.

The scope of the *Tribune's* plea would justify anything and everything Congress may wish to do. Why not impeach the President, or remove him without impeachment? Why not abolish the Supreme Court? Why not forbid any and every white man in the Southern States from holding office, or voting, or writing, or speaking? It might be urged that every concession of political power to Southern whites is "in the interest of Slavery," and should therefore be refused under the closing clause of this Amendment. The plea, to be sure, would be foolish and false, but it would be quite as valid and sensible as it is when urged for things already done.

The *Tribune* speaks of the "return of the TIMES to those ideas and purposes of the Philadelphia Convention which it has professed to renounce." In this the *Tribune* is at least mistaken. The "*purposes*" of the Philadelphia Convention the TIMES has renounced. It renounced them when they became clearly impracticable,—when the extraordinary declarations and demonstrations of the President's Western tour so confirmed the general distrust of his wisdom and self-command as to array the people against any system of measures he was known to favor,—and when the eager selfishness of the Democratic Party betrayed its purpose to use the Convention merely as a means of replacing power in the hands of those leaders who had arrayed it as a party against the war, and thrown the weight of its organized action into the scale of the rebellion. Then, and not till then, were we convinced that any further effort to give practical effect to the "purposes" of the Philadelphia Convention would end in disaster to the country, as well as to the political party which had carried the country through the war. But the "*ideas*" of that Convention neither the TIMES nor its Editor has ever renounced. We hold the principles embodied in its Address and Declaration, to be the true principles of the Government under the Constitution. We believe this to-day as we believed it when both were unanimously adopted by the *most* dignified, intelligent and patriotic political Convention we have ever seen assembled. And we believe it to be a calamity,—which we trust will be mitigated and overruled,—that the follies and mistakes of public men, the selfish and unscrupulous greed of political parties, and the murderous machinations of reckless and lawless conspirators in Southern States, should have rendered impossible the establishment of the Union Party, and the restoration of the Union itself, upon the fundamental principles which that Convention recognized and set forth, as the principles of the Constitution and as essential to the preservation, in their integrity, of our Republican Government and institutions.

But we have learned many things from experience, and among them the wisdom and necessity of accepting fixed and accomplished facts. We do not contend against the inevitable. The rebellion and the war for its suppression wrought a far more radical and complete revolution in the political sentiments and ideas and aspirations of the people, and in the fundamental law out of which all the action of the nation springs, than we had supposed. The Constitution of 1789, with the amendment of 1865 abolishing Slavery, is no longer the actual governing Constitution of the United States. Its provisions,—the restrictions it imposes upon Federal authority, the rights it retains for States, the guarantees it provides for personal and local liberties, no longer meet the requirements of the nation. It has not only outgrown these provisions, but, under the hot breath of war and the passion which war engenders, it has shot beyond the slow and doubtful modes provided for their amendment. This is a *revolution*,—but it is a *fact* nevertheless. It is one of the normal methods of a nation's growth,—it is the only method in which other nations have ever grown, or can ever have any growth at all. Our fathers thought they could impose certain forms, checks, regulations, and limitations upon the growth of the nation they called into life. They believed they could impose laws and restrictions upon the national development by a written Constitution. The experience we are going through proves that they were mistaken.

Custom-House Seizures of Books and Papers.

Among the topics discussed in the report of the Congressional Committee on Affairs at the Custom-house in this City, the Seizure Bureau occupied a prominent place; their attention having doubtless been called to it by complaints against its action, which have been growing more and more numerous. In this connection the report pays especial attention to the statute which authorized the seizure of books and papers, being the seventh section of the act of March 3, 1863, which, the Committee say, "has not unfrequently been perverted into a medium and instrument of flagrant injustice." On this account they recommended that it be "repealed or greatly modified." Congress acted at once upon the suggestion, and the passage of the act of March 2, 1867, has doubtless remedied most, if not all, of the evils against which the report was directed.

The law of 1863 allowed the issuing of a search warrant whenever it was made to appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of any District Judge of the United States, that a fraud on the revenue had been committed or *attempted* by any importer of foreign merchandise, whether within his district or any other district.

The new law limits the power of a Judge to the issuing of warrants against persons in his own district, the propriety of which limitation is so plain that it shows the old law to have been passed without any proper care. It also requires the warrant to issue on "complaint and affidavit," and confines it to cases of committed, not merely attempted, fraud. Under the former system the importer was entirely at the mercy of the Custom-house officials. All that was necessary was to procure some one to swear that an importer had attempted a fraud, without stating any facts as a ground for the allegation, and a warrant could thereupon be issued, directed not to an officer of the Court, but to the Collector of the port, by authority of which he or any agent whom he might appoint could enter any place and seize and carry away any of the importer's books or papers which he was pleased to think had anything to do with that fraud or any other, and keep them as long as the "retention thereof might be necessary, subject to the control and direction of the Solicitor of the Treasury."

Now, the seizure of papers has always been considered one of the most delicate and dangerous exercises of power. The Committee remarked upon this, referring to the constitutional provision guaranteeing the security of the people "in their persons, houses, *papers* and effects against *unreasonable* searches and seizures;" and they added that it was clear that "to cause stores, drawers, safes, &c., to be opened and rifled of books, letters and papers, &c., without other judicial inquiry and determination than is implied in the formal production of an affidavit, and the formal issuance of a warrant," ought to be held unreasonable. The report referred to one instance in which, under such a proceeding, a will and letters between a man and his wife were thus seized and held. The indignant language in which the report reprobates such action, and the state of the law under which such action could be taken, cannot be said to be undeserved. But the report might have pointed out other abuses, and more especially those attending the retention of papers so seized. That was left entirely to the discretion of the Government officials, not to a judicial discretion, but to that of the Solicitor of the Treasury, before whom no judicial proceedings could be instituted, and from whose decision there could be no appeal.

It is natural and proper that when such a state of things was once brought to the notice of our law-makers, such dangerous powers should be at once regulated and brought within proper bounds.

Under the present law the warrant is to issue, not to the Collector, but to the Marshal, the proper officer of the Court, and it cannot issue unless the character of the fraud, the importations in respect to which it was committed, and above all, *the papers to be seized*, are set forth by the complainant. Moreover, the papers are to be kept, not by the Collector but by the Judge, as long as *he* deems it necessary; the Solicitor of the Treasury no longer has supreme power in such cases, and the warrants are to be returned, like other warrants, "to the Court of the District within which such Judge presides."

It is well that these changes have been made in the law. How it has happened that the Courts have not long ago taken hold of the matter, and determined that the constitutional provision against "unreasonable seizures" protected citizens against such proceedings, it is difficult to say; but, indeed, as we happen to know, the matter had been brought in one case before the Court of this district, and though no conclusion of it has as yet been reached, it is doubtless owing to the discussion of that case that the Committee were led to make the recommendations which they did, and to secure the changes in the law which have been made.

How such a statute as that of 1863 could even have been passed, or could have stood so long can only be explained by the history of the times. We do not believe it was owing to any weakening of respect for Constitutional safeguards, but only to the intense occupation of the popular mind and heart with things whose pressing importance kept minor matters out of sight. While the people were thus preoccupied, doubtless, many provisions crept into our laws which would not have been allowed in ordinary times, and now that matters are coming back to their old course, this section of the act of 1863 will probably not be the only one in the legislation of the past few years, which will be found to need, and which will receive, a thorough overhauling and remodeling.

Quarantine.

There could hardly have been a more humiliating spectacle than that presented by this City last Summer in the matter of cholera quarantine. In a few dirty, ill-ventilated, crowded streets cholera was striking down its victims by the score, while the neighboring streets were comparatively free from disease. It was shown beyond possibility of cavil that the true method of preventing the spread of cholera was at last arrived at. The source of infection was clearly traced, and was not in the air nor the mere proximity of actual patients. There was shown to be no danger to the attendants upon patients, such as there is in the case of some forms of fever, and, in short, there was no reason why a panic should have occurred. If there was little danger in living near such places even as Mulberry-street, so long as personal habits were kept under control, there was still less, if any at all, in the presence of shore quarantine stations somewhere in the bay. The Health Board, indeed, affirm that there was no danger whatever in such stations. But the inhabitants of those shores thought differently and opposed the erection of proper buildings; and when they were erected prevented their use. All this time the poor creatures who were kept penned up in floating lazarettos, looked in vain for the relief which was within sight but denied to them.

The Board say that the cholera will again be with us, at least there is just reason to believe that it will. Under these circumstances they have defined their own position very distinctly. They did all they could to obtain a quarantine ground last year and failed. The General Government refused them either Sandy Hook or Bedloe's Island, and the Courts drove them from Seguine's Point. Thus foiled in carrying out a necessary provision, they were forced to content themselves with working hard to extinguish cholera wherever it appeared, as quickly as possible. They had no choice, and deny any responsibility, and are perfectly right.

The responsibility must, however, be assumed by some one, and as the Board has fully represented all the facts to the State Legislature, it is with that body that it now lies. The subject is one of the very greatest importance, not only to the personal safety of the City, but also to its commercial interests. Time, also, is of much consequence, for several reasons. The erection of *suitable* buildings is not a matter of a day; and the buildings are less likely to give rise to prejudice or hostile attempts, if constructed before the actual outbreak of a renewed pestilence. There can be no political or patronage influence which would interfere with Legislative action, so that the delays which attend many intended improvements need not be looked for in connection with this one.

OVERDOING THE BUSINESS.—Mr. FORNEY'S Washington *Chronicle*, noticing the reference of the case of Ex-Gov. THOMAS, of Maryland, to the Judiciary Committee, remarked that "the result will probably be a thorough overhauling of Mr. THOMAS' record." That is to say, Mr. THOMAS' political career is to be examined with a microscope by extreme opponents, intent upon discovering some flaw that may afford a pretext for his exclusion. If continued, where is this partisan intolerance to end? What limit is to be placed to this absurd system of adding test to test, and doing all that is possible to keep out party adversaries? Assuming it to be possible that Mr. THOMAS somewhere said something adverse to the war, was he more criminal in that respect than Mr. GARRETT? Of Mr. DRAKE it is said that at one time he counseled "driving Lincoln hirelings out of Missouri," and there are other members of Congress and Senators, now hot Radicals, who are charged with having in the early stages of the conflict, expressed their sympathy with the rebels. If Mr. THOMAS is to be thus pestered, why have these persons escaped? If he is to be subjected to the ordeal of the Judiciary Committee, how happened it that Mr. FERNANDO WOOD was permitted to take his seat in the House without let or hindrance? There should be something like consistency on this point. And if the Test Oath is not adequate to the emergency, let some other oath be added, applicable alike to all. Quite a number of legislators are anxious to display their skill in the manufacture of tests, if that method of insuring loyalty be adopted. But an invidious test, as in the case of Mr. THOMAS, is neither desirable nor decent.

Colorado as a Territory.

Those who have taken the deepest practical interest in Colorado as a Territory are the least disposed to clamor for her immediate admission as a State of the Union. They hold that the rejection of her claims, for the time, is the best thing for her material progress. Her admission would entail upon her taxes which she will by-and-bye be far better able to bear than she is now. A pilgrimage of office-seekers would have first of all followed the change in her political *status*—a new population, in fact, of non-producers, instead of the hardy class of emigrants which the Territory now attracts.

The Spring tide of travel over the plains, from all accounts, is already setting in with a sweep and volume hitherto unparalleled. The reports generally from the mines are healthy; that is, they are of a nature not to attract wild speculation, but presenting solid inducements to active and intelligent industry, and to enterprise and capital regulated by discretion and honest application.

The steady and satisfactory progress, too, of the Pacific Railway is having a powerful influence in directing the stream of emigration to the Colorado fields. Over one long section of the road the grade is reported to be so easy that a sub-contract has been taken for laying the rails on three hundred miles in one hundred days. If this contract is filled—and good security has been given for its execution—the First day of May next will witness the completion of a continuous line of railroad from the best ore-beds of the Territory to the Atlantic seaboard. The proportion of railroad employes that are seeking and are certain to seek employment as miners naturally tends to a reduction in the price of labor, which has heretofore been generally out of proportion to the amount of capital and the available mining appliances in the shape of machinery and scientific direction.

The reports from the mines, it is said, have, in some instances, tempted soldiers stationed on the plains to desert. Whether the emigration now bound westward, and which may be expected to increase every day for the next eight months, will tend to check this, or the reverse, remains to be seen. But the facilities for the transportation of supplies and intending settlers, the railroad, and the rush of competition by other modes of conveyance, all tending to cheapen the cost of subsistence and to a more moderate scale of prices in the labor market, cannot but bring the whole of these vast gold Territories, especially Colorado, in a very short time under almost the same industrial rules and influences which prevail in older communities.

History is constantly repeating itself. The Mexican war was followed by the unearthing of the gold in California. It is not improbable that wild as many of the speculative mining schemes in the interior Territories are, and wilder still as many doubtless will be that are now in the act of conception, the uncomputed mineral wealth of Colorado and other inchoate States may do much, if not as much, to solve the grave question of our present enormous national liabilities, as California did in the former war epoch. It would be utterly vain, of course, to attempt to build up a financial structure upon such a speculative theory. But it is not vain—on the contrary it is of the utmost moment—that the buried wealth of the continent should be made to contribute (if well-directed industry can do it) toward mitigating the fearful burdens under which the country suffers.

It has of course to be borne in mind by those who do not desire to be carried away by wild and indefinite mining schemes, that there was a rush of emigration to Colorado, quite as great as the present, in 1858 and 1859, as it promises to be this Spring. But unfortunately the speculators then went with the rush, and by the year 1861 they had such control of the stocks, and were in a position so to manipulate them, one set endeavoring to get the better of the other set, that actual, practical operations were paralyzed. It would appear from our exchanges from the Territory that this is now all changed for the better; and that the reaction against speculation is strong and steady. Without accepting, on Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR'S authority, the statement that "*the mines will yield a hundred millions a year for a thousand years*," there is enough in the reports which have the least appearance of high coloring to justify those who have the necessary industry, courage, endurance and intelligent enterprise to strike out by the thousand on this line of emigration. The newest mining appliances have begun to be introduced. Between the great gold-bearing spurs of the Grass Valley Bar and the Montgomery Bar the waters of Clear Creek are being used by means of hydraulic apparatus to dislodge the surface soil on either bank, and the testimony of Mr. TAYLOR as to the progress of the engineering operations in that auriferous region seems to be unqualified as to the certain success which awaits those who are prepared to go in earnest to work, instead of *speculating*.

Those, however, who seriously think of turning to this Western region, should carefully seek out all the information of an authentic character they can get before starting. We have pointed out much that promises well. There may nevertheless be drawbacks which should be carefully weighed.

Maryland Legislature.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Wednesday, March 20.

The bill calling a Convention to frame a new State Constitution passed the Maryland Senate to-day by a two-thirds vote.

MINOR TOPICS.

—In their anxiety to distinguish themselves, some of our new Senators are rather overdoing the thing. Mr. DRAKE, of Missouri, has sought fame as the inventor of a panacea for keeping States loyal. And Mr. COLE, of California, proposes to provide against all contingencies by an elaborate definition of the qualifications of members of Congress. The qualifications set forth in the Constitution, and supplemented by the test oath, are not enough to satisfy Mr. COLE. He wants a standard erected so high that none can climb over it, and so broad that none can creep around it. Of course, he means to embody all in a new oath. Only "tall swearing" suits the West, and Mr. COLE evidently aims at the production of an oath which shall be to the other oaths as the gigantic trees of his State are to all other trees. Really, the effort seems unnecessary. The constitutional test served very well before the war; the test oath has until now met every fresh requirement growing out of the rebellion; and the checks and balances supplied so abundantly by the Congressional measure of reconstruction leave no room for ingenuity on the subject. Gentlemen new to the business of legislation may rest assured that there is no necessity for hurry in the pursuit of fame. Ample time is before them. And they may by and by arrive at the conclusion that a liberal, conciliatory course is more likely to render their Senatorial career illustrious than anything they can do in the line of tests and swearing. Say what they will, these devices for insuring loyalty belong rather to the *effete* monarchies of Europe than the fresh and modern Republic of America.

—There are two Hansom cabs in the City, and there ought to be a hundred. For business purposes they are, beyond comparison, the best vehicle in use. Having but two wheels they can thread crowded streets better than any other kind, and being light, can be driven faster. Entrance and exit are convenient and quick, and requiring but one horse the cabs are cheap. If it could be understood that they are actually and reliably cheap, they could hardly fail to come into general use. But whatever may be the legal or pretended rates of fare, hackdrivers of all kinds have a way of demanding or requesting larger sums, and as our people are not fond of altercations of any kind, they would rather walk or ride in cars and omnibuses than be obliged to pay an excessive charge, or be sworn at as mean and stingy. It is true that it is mainly their own fault that our people are swindled in this way, for the legal rates of hack hire are not excessive, and no one can be compelled to pay more. But if the Hansom cabs could be increased in number, and stationed where they are wanted most, and then the actual charges for using them could be kept reasonably low, they could scarcely fail to come into general use.

—A correspondent remonstrates against the questionable grammar frequently found in newspapers, especially in the reports of speeches, &c. He speaks particularly of the misuse of the past tense when the present should be used. For example, a clergyman is reported in our columns as having *said* that a certain doctrine "*was* held by the primitive Church." This expression is correct, because the holding of the doctrine as well as the statement of the fact, were both past events. But if we were to say: "Rev. Dr. —— *said* that the doctrine *was* held by the Church now," it would be incorrect, because the holding of the doctrine relates to the present time. This is obvious enough and does not require the long argument which our correspondent sends to prove it. But we must remind him that reporters have not time always to be scrupulous or precise as to their grammar. If there is ever any excuse for errors of this sort, they are certainly entitled to the benefit of it. Under the circumstances we think their offences are neither very frequent nor very flagrant.

—A correspondent assures us that we misunderstood the object of the *Law Gazette*, for the publication of which authority is sought at the hands of the Legislature. He says it is not intended for the publication of the City Corporation notices and proceedings at the expense of the Treasury, but merely of legal notices, such as the leading daily journals decline to publish at the rates prescribed by law, and which are therefore published only in weekly and other papers which are utterly unknown to the public at large. The proposed *Gazette* is designed to furnish a medium for such publications. We are assured that all the Judges and all the leading lawyers of the City warmly advocate the project, as one calculated very essentially to promote their convenience; and that it takes nothing from the City Treasury, and involves no payments from any quarter which are not already made necessary. If these statements are reliable, (and they come to us from good authority,) the project is not open to the censure we passed upon it. We supposed that it was to be a duplicate of the *Transcript*, which is certainly a very gross and costly imposition.

—Unless some better method of protecting cities and land from the freshets and overflowing of the Western rivers be devised, the property-interest in that section will be materially damaged. The streets of Cairo are more than seven feet below the surface of the Ohio, and the river at that point is now forty miles in width. Levees have never been deemed entirely safe, but it was supposed that for the present generation the banks of those rivers would, with ordinary care, protect the water front. It is evident now, however, that the long stretch of levee spared until now by the turbulent waves, spared even by the red hand of war, can no longer be depended on. They must be built higher, wider and stronger, and even then will afford but a possible safeguard to the thousands of people and hundreds of homes along the river route. The question is of vital interest not alone to the unhappy population in that section of the country, but it sustains an important relation to the entire class of merchants and traders at the East and elsewhere, who look to the West for their annual supply of grain.

—The City Chamberlain, who is the sole custodian of all the moneys, raised by tax or otherwise, for municipal purposes, has hitherto received compensation for his services through an arrangement with the banking institution which he chose to select as a depository of the City funds. His fees from this source are popularly supposed to be very handsome, and it is certain that the office has always been eagerly sought. Many people are of opinion that the taxpayers, instead of the Chamberlain, should be the principal gainers when banking institutions find it profitable to pay roundly for receiving these deposits, and Senator THOMAS MURPHY has moved in the matter of putting these opinions in practical shape. He has introduced a bill fixing the salary of the City Chamberlain at $10,000 per annum, and requiring the Mayor to advertise for proposals from banks for the custodianship of the City funds, the highest bidder to receive the trust.

—Congress acts as unwisely in the removal of taxes as in the increase of debt. The other week a plan for reducing internal taxation and revising the revenue system generally became law. It had been carefully considered in committee, was minutely debated in the House, and was accepted as an embodiment of all the reforms which the present condition of the Treasury renders feasible. When demands were urged for further exemptions, the answer was ready and conclusive: "The country cannot afford additional reduction." Yet on Tuesday Mr. JUDD introduced, and under the pressure of the previous question carried, a bill *exempting wooden ladders* from the internal tax! But if wooden ladders why not every one of the hundred articles and industries which still remain subject to taxation? What is there peculiar in the great "wooden ladder" interest that it should thus be an object of special favor?

WASHINGTON.

Supplementary Reconstruction Bill—Impeachment Witnesses—Southern Relief Bill—The Territory of Deseret—Costumes for Our Ministers Abroad—Redemption of Fractional Currency.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 20.

The Supplementary Reconstruction Bill passed yesterday by Congress was received to-day by the President. There is good reason for believing that Mr. JOHNSON will return the bill to Congress to-morrow, or next day at the farthest, with a brief veto in which he will set forth that some of the same objections apply to this supplemental act as were set forth in his message disapproving the original bill of last session, and that therefore he cannot give it his approval. It is understood that Mr. JOHNSON would have signed the bill had it been confined to the simple purpose of designating and defining the duties of the officer, whose duty it should be to initiate the work under the act of March 2d, but he regards the bill passed yesterday as going beyond that purpose. Should the veto be received this week, the pressure for an adjournment early next week will be irresistable, the probabilities being largely in favor of a recess until October.

IMPEACHMENT WITNESSES.

Gen. HOWARD was examined by the Judiciary Committee yesterday and to-day, regarding the restoration of confiscated and abandoned property in the South, and also regarding the manner in which the business of the Bureau has been transacted, and the connection of the President with the inspiration of certain general orders. The books of record of the Bureau were also examined. Questions relative to the restoration of the Soulé property in Louisiana, and the estate of J. DAVIS, a brother of JEFF. DAVIS, near Jackson, Miss., were propounded to Gen. HOWARD. Gen. RUFUS SAXTON was also examined to-day regarding the same feature of the administration of the Bureau. Gen. FULLERTON will receive his final examination to-morrow.

THE SOUTHERN RELIEF BILL.

The friends of the Million Dollars Southern Donation Bill offered a compromise to-day, by presenting a substitute providing that no new appropriation shall be made, but that the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau shall have power to issue rations to others than freedmen and refugees. Mr. BINGHAM, who has assumed the task of carrying the bill through, held the floor while the House was Committee of the Whole for nearly an hour, replying to questions advanced by its opponents, and endeavoring to propitiate the opposition to it. He failed to obtain a withdrawal of the substitutes offered by Messrs. BUTLER and SCHENCK, and the House adjourned without taking action on them. As the matter now stands there is but slight probability that the bill will be passed. The amendments and substitutes are so numerous that its enemies can seriously delay a final vote on it.

THE TERRITORY OF DESERET.

The polygamy difficulty is likely to become more muddled than ever by the organization of a new Territory, which will embrace a portion of the old Territory of Utah, and thereby enable the Mormons to get hold of more Federal offices. Mr. HOOPER, the delegate from Utah, presented a joint resolution to the House to-day, which was referred to the Committee on Territories, declaring the existence of the Territory of Deseret.

COSTUME FOR OUR MINISTERS ABROAD.

Senator SUMNER reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to-day, a joint resolution prohibiting the Representatives of this Government at foreign Courts from wearing any costume or uniform not heretofore authorized by law. The resolution was passed, and is intended to break up the custom, now become very prevalent among our Ministers, of toadying to the demands of Court etiquette to such a degree that the American citizen is entirely lost sight of. The only costume which this law will permit will be that of a plain American gentleman, or, if the Representative has been in the military service, the uniform of the highest grade which he may have attained in that service, the wearing of which by ex-officers on State and public occasions was authorized by the last Congress.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The Colorado contested election case occupied the time of the House to-day, almost to the exclusion of other business. It was thoroughly discussed, and owing to the action of the Committee on Elections in rendering their different reports, the House was generally muddled, but Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, and Mr. SHELLABARGER came to the rescue of the Committee, and after making extended explanations, the former carried through a motion to admit Mr. CHILCOTT as the sitting delegate. Mr. HUNT, the defeated aspirant, has yet an opportunity to contest the decision of the House and will probably do so. He is a mild Republican and Mr. CHILCOTT is a firm Radical. It seems that the Board of Canvassers in the Territory is composed of three men, who are required to canvass the votes in the presence of the Government. Two of them were in favor of giving the certificate of election to CHILCOTT, who apparently had received a majority of the votes cast, when the Governor assumed that he was a member of the Board, and voting for HUNT, made a tie. The matter was then referred to him, as Governor, and he decided in favor of HUNT, who, according to the election returns, did not receive a majority. His friends claim, however, that fraudulent votes were counted for CHILCOTT.

THE CASE OF SENATOR THOMAS.

It appears to be now settled that the case of Gov. THOMAS, Senator elect from Maryland, will go over to the next meeting of Congress for decision, unless the present session shall extend into the latter part of next week. The matter was before the Judiciary Committee this morning, and was postponed to next Saturday.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

Gen. BASSETT LANGDON was confirmed to-day as Assessor of the First District of Ohio, after one of the most persistent efforts to defeat a nomination that has taken place this season. He was twice rejected on political grounds, but his military record and high character as an honest, upright citizen finally prevailed over the opposition.

COLLECTOR FOR BROOKLYN.

The nomination of Gen. BREWSTER as Collector of Internal Revenue in the Third (Kings County) New-York District, is still pending in the Senate. The malicious misrepresentations of the character of the General's supporters, made in a New-York journal of to-day, deserve attention. He is warmly indorsed by such prominent Brooklyn Republicans as Senator PIERSON, Mayor BOOTH, Ex-Sheriff CAMPBELL, S. B. CHITTENDEN, Gens. CROOKE and DURYEA, and others.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Gen. STEADMAN has been nominated for Collector of Internal Revenue of the First District of Louisiana.

Ex-Gov. BRADFORD will doubtless be nominated for Collector of Customs in Baltimore in place of WALES rejected.

There is good authority for saying that Ex-Senator FOSTER, of Connecticut, will receive the nomination of Minister to Austria in place of MOTLEY resigned.

A very pleasant presentation affair occurred at the rooms of Representative COBB, of Wisconsin, this evening, at which he was the recipient of an elegant gold-headed cane, presented as a testimonial of the regard of the citizens of that State who are temporary residents here. Senator HOWE, and Representatives PAINE, SAWYER and HOPKINS were present. A fine collation was served, and the whole affair passed off in a satisfactory manner.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 20.

REDEMPTION OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Letters are being received almost daily by the Treasurer of the United States, Gen. SPINNER, from different parts of the South, asking whether the short currency, which seems in that section of the country to be the designation for postage and the first issue of the fractional currency, is to be repudiated, and how long a time holders of such funds will have in which to send in the amounts in their hands for redemption. An error is thus shown to have found its way to public credence in a part of the United States, but it is not improper to say that there is not now, nor has there been at any time, an idea of repudiating this currency. Holders should feel no uneasiness whatever regarding the security of any of the small notes in their possession, unless they should be imposed upon by counterfeiters; all the various issues of fractional currency will be redeemed when presented, either now or hereafter.

MARINE LIGHT.

Notice has been given from the Lighthouse Board that a screw pile lighthouse has been erected at the entrance to Core Sound, in Pamlico Sound, North Carolina, to take the place of the light vessel formerly marking that station, and will be lighted for the first time on the evening of the 1st of April, 1867.

PUBLICATION OF LAWS IN THE SOUTH.

The following is a list of the newspapers indicated by the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the seventh section of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, approved March 2, for the publication of the laws and treaties of the United States, and for official advertising:

VIRGINIA—The *New Nation* at Richmond, and *Virginia State Journal* at Alexandria.

NORTH CAROLINA—The Raleigh *Standard* and Henderson *Pioneer*.

GEORGIA—The Savannah *Republican* and the Augusta *Loyal Georgian*.

ALABAMA—The Mobile *Nationalist* and the Huntsville *Advocate*.

ARKANSAS—The Fort Smith *New Era*.

TEXAS—The Austin *Intelligencer*.

Papers in the other Southern States are yet to be designated.

The presiding officers of the House and Senate today signed the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill, which was afterward presented to the Senate.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Assessors Internal Revenue—Bassett Langdon, First District Ohio; Anthony Reckless, Second District New-Jersey.

Postmasters—A. Bencine, Salisbury, N. C.; Charles A. Fraser, Charlotte, N. C.; J. Richardson, Albany, Ga.; Asahel R. Smith, Rome, Ga.; Samuel Willford, Athens, Ga.; Willis C. Goodwin, Americus, Ga.; Frederick Borhuler, Cedar Falls, Iowa; Horace Barrow, Waterloo, Iowa; W. Taylor, Winchester, Va.; Dillard M. Young, Marietta, Ga.; Henry J. Webb, Montrose, Penn.; Edward J. Sullivan, Harrisonburgh, Va.; Henry Massie, Charlottesville, Va.; Robert Campbell, Lexington, Va.; James M. Allen, Greenville, S. C.; T. R. Verdier, Beaufort, S. C.; Joseph S. Simmons, Greensboro, Ala.; J. J. Pitman, Huntsville, Ala.; Jane Yarrington, Eufala, Ala.; Jacob Henry, Decatur, Ala.; William R. Winlow, Milledgeville, Ga.; A. T. Manpin, Stanton, Va.

Collector of Internal Revenue—George W. Harrison, Fourth District, Maryland.

Consul—Alexander Jourdan, of Pennsylvania, at San Juan, Porto Rico.

Associate Justice—John H. Carter, Supreme Court of Arizona.

United States District Attorney—Samuel H. Tourey, for the District of Louisiana.

Register of the Land Office—Sylvanus Y. Nye, at Stockton, Cal.

Second Assistant Engineer—Third Assistant Engineer Robert A. Mulligan.

All the above nominations were confirmed. The following were rejected:

Postmasters—Adolphus E. Jones, Cincinnati; Richard Beaham, Ann Harbor, Mich. The latter was erroneously stated yesterday as confirmed.

Surveyor General—William B. Thornbury, for Nevada.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—Joseph G. Bodey, Sixth District of Tennessee; Judson S. Farrar, Fifth District of Michigan.

Collector of Internal Revenue—Noah D. Taylor, Fifth District of New-Jersey.

Surveyors of Customs—Thos. W. Stevens, Albany, N. Y.; John B. Murphy, St. Louis, Mo.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

Capt. H. B. HENDERSHOTT, of the retired list, has been relieved from recruiting service.

Second Lieut. D. G. RISLEY, Forty-second Infantry, is ordered to report to Gen. HOWARD for assignment to duty in Georgia.

Major HENRY W. WHARTON is ordered to report to Gen. BUTTERFIELD for assignment to duty in recruiting service at Baltimore.

Mate F. A. DRAW, detached from iron-clad duty at New-Orleans, La., and granted leave of absence.

Mate A. B. WALKER, ordered to the *Allegheny*.

OPENING OF SPRING FASHIONS.

When I open my mouth I speak wonderful things, let those disbelieve it who can, after reading this chronicle of the Fashions for 1867.

Fashion is just now in the ascendant; it will not give up some of its pet notions—the *chignon* for example, notwithstanding the "gregarines;" but it has improved on the "Bloomer," and made it universal; it has reduced the size of the hoops, taken away the "tilt," and altogether come out so strong in the practical and sensible line that a large folly must be looked for shortly to make up for it.

Moreover, fashion has received an impetus from politics. Men have been frightened at the idea of their wives taking it into their heads that they wanted to vote, and to reward them for the assurance that they "didn't," that they "wouldn't have a vote," they have presented them with all sorts of extravagancies in silk dresses and jewels, and given them *carte blanche* at the millenira.

Of course, while the *chignon* retains its supremacy the small bonnets will also. The news that they are not for the present to be supplanted has been anticipated by numerous shadows cast in various directions, which foretell the destinies even of bonnets before the great announcements have gone forth that make anticipation certainty.

The small bonnets are, however, no longer a mere patch for irreverent men to scoff at; they have reached definite shape and form, and not only in a utilitarian, but in an artistic point of view are very much improved.

The mass of hair, no longer called "waterfall," but *chignon*, is very much reduced in size, but worn higher, so that it still sustains the bonnet, which fits across the top of the head; the narrow, perched-up brim forming a sort of diadem in front, the cape a comb surmounting the hair behind.

One attraction about these little bonnets is, that, like the rose, they have blossomed out into three hundred and fifty different varieties, among which are shapes and styles to suit every face, though some were descended from the Gorgons and others from Venus herself.

This multiplication of forms possesses a great advantage over the, *that, or none*, fashions which prevailed some years ago. Features long or round, broad or narrow, bands, curls, or braids, all had to be hidden under the scoop, or shovel, the narrow crown and the enormous cape, which flared above the head and lay low upon the neck, but did not protect the face.

Being a woman and wearing a *chignon*, I say, decidedly, long live the little bonnets.

Materials, of course, are as varied and fanciful as the bonnets themselves. The chief novelties are to be found in straw, the manufacture of which has grown into a fine art. The imitations of lace in straw are extremely beautiful, and whatever of ornaments can be found in silk, jet, coral or other decorative manufactures, are reproduced in straw.

The popular straw braids, even the fine Neapolitan and rice straws, are nearly all mixed with gold or silver thread, beads or chenille in a contrasting color; but these mixtures, though well enough for variety, suit less a pure taste than the fine, plain English and Italian straws, which are simple, yet always distinctive.

Satin is used this season for early Spring bonnets, and crape trimmed with satin or mixed with straw.

Blue and straw-color are the most effective colors in satin, but in crape nearly every shade and tint can be used to advantage. White light green, "English" gray, are particularly pretty, puffed, and divided by bands of satin.

Among other establishments which will undoubtedly be visited to-day by large numbers are those of Mme. DEMOREST, Mme. NEWBERRY, No. 927 Broadway; E. MATHER & Co., No. 891 Broadway, where, in addition to the elegant bonnets, will be found some new styles in English round hats, and Mme. RALLING's, of Canal-street.

By far the larger proportion of bonnets on exhibition are made of fancy straw, but we notice some decided novelties. One of these has a crown made entirely of white marabout feathers, and narrow brim of puffed white crape, divided by *rouleaux* of blue satin. A large pink rose, placed low at the side, forms the only ornament, with the exception of the crystal drops, and rich blonde barbes for strings, were crossed in front and fastened with a rose.

The *Marie Antoinette* is a new shape, odd, almost grotesque in the hand, but not unbecoming upon the head. It has a flat crown, a small flaring brim, and no cape. It lies close to the top of the head, and the narrow brim perks up with a sort of coquettish daring, which is irresistible when the face beneath it is young and pretty.

The *Bergere* hat has a low crown and a narrow somewhat rolled brim, which extends all the way round and forms a sort of cape behind. The brim is sometimes bent to form a kind of "Gypsy," and it is nearly always made in fancy straw, or in a mixture of silk, lace or crape and straw.

A simple yet pretty design of this description was composed of fancy chip, a thread of black chenille running through it. A small round crown was enlarged by a double puffing of white crape, crossed at intervals by loops of narrow black velvet. This puffing was inserted between the crown and brim of straw, the latter edged with a narrow black velvet, crossed diagonally by a straw thread. A full rosette of narrow black velvet was placed high on the side of the brim, and a shaded green velvet leaf occupied the centre of the crown. The strings also were green, of the new shade. We do not favor mixtures of color, but this combination of black, white and green proved exceedingly good.

A more costly *Bergere* hat was of white chip, the crown surrounded by a band of blue velvet, covered with pretty straw leaves and miniature berries. The brim was bound with blue velvet, covered with small black lace leaves. A spray of blue velvet leaves, veined with straw, and a fringe of straw beads over the bandeau constituted the garniture.

The "Castilian," a variation from the *Catalane*, is pointed upon the front, but square behind. One model was in blue crape, dotted with pearl beads, and surrounded by a double row of rich pointed blonde, each headed by a narrow *rouleaux* of blue satin. On the left and upon the under side of the blonde, a large pink rose with cordon of leaves and buds, is arranged so that while the rose forms a face trimming the cordon extends upon the *chignon*. Barbes of blonde, crossed with a rose in front, constitute the strings.

The *Marie Stuart* fanchon is found very becoming. It is deeply pointed in front, and a point is formed at the back by a lace scarf, the centre of which falls over the *chignon*; while the ends are brought forward and crossed under the chin.

Upon the *Castilian* a square veil is sometimes arranged, so that it will fall as a scarf at the back, and partly conceal the face. It is always laid in folds and fastened with jet ornaments. A pink rose in its leaves completes the effect of this Spanish-looking head-dress.

TRIMMINGS.

Amber trimmings are the novelties of the season, and are taking the place of jet, crystal and other shinery ornaments. I cannot believe, however, that this caprice will be of long duration. Amber is not effective, unless in certain situations, and employed with great care and taste, and in the majority of cases it is used without either—simply put on in great profusion because it is *new*, without reference to the material or the person who is to wear it.

There are many shades of amber, and the light liquid golden tint is the one most admired. The dark shades are not at all pretty or becoming, unless used in connection with the lighter ones, to produce rich shading.

Amber is used for all the different purposes for which jet is employed. It is exhibited in fringes, beads, pendants, and is used in conjunction with silk or gimp, to make narrow dress-trimmings. In amber buttons there are, of course, a great variety, and complete sets of amber ornaments are among the new styles in jewelry.

But even with the prestige of novelty, amber cannot altogether displace either jet, pearls or crystal in popular favor. Jet is more distinguished upon black, and pearls or crystal are admissible only upon white or blue. Amber is really elegant only upon its own color, relieved with black, or if very light, with bright blue.

Cross-cut satin folds are the fashionable trimming for silk dresses, and also for Summer robes of gauze and grenadine. The folds are doubled, and either have a beading through the centre, or alternate with folds of the same material as the dress, headed by a beading, and finished with satin rosettes with ornamental, glittering pendants, shaped like a bunch of currants or a miniature bunch of grapes in the centre. Sometimes the rosettes are formed of bows of satin laid crosswise, and finished with a button in the centre.

Fringes of beads and flat trimmings, embroidered with beads, have almost taken the place of lace upon silk cloaks as well as dresses. This is not a change for the better. There are flat trimmings, and fringes also, which are very handsome and effective, but there is nothing so beautiful or becoming to a woman as lace, and it is a pity to see it set aside.

New styles of girdles, to be worn with evening dresses, are composed of bands embroidered with beads, and having festooned chains, which fall upon the skirt. There are others, the tissue of which is entirely composed of beads, with chain pendants, the band part fitting to the waist, and being strong, yet elastic as a coat of mail.

Rich gold, coral, garnet, or amber necklaces are worn, composed of three chains, or strings of cut beads, alternating with plain links—the upper one almost close around the throat, the lower one falling upon the breast.

Necklaces are also worn of velvet, embroidered with beads, and having pendants attached, formed of cut beads, alternating with small gold, silver or jet links. These are very deep in front, but graduate off at the sides until they become very narrow at the back. They are known abroad as "dog-collar" necklaces, and are worn by the Empress EUGENIE.

The "Empress" girdle is an ornament which should be worn with the "dog-collar" necklace. It is composed of a network of jet, with pendants attached, shaped to fall over the gored skirt, below the waist, and forms a most striking addition to a rich black toilette or a toilette of which the trimmings are black.

These elegant girdles are, however, made in amber as well as jet, and also in pearls and the bright, light green crystal, which, in conjunction with white, is exceedingly fashionable for evening wear, and very dressy visiting or reception toilettes.

STREET SUITS.

The real greatness of the "suit" idea has never yet been appreciated. It is conceded neat, lady-like and becoming. So far so good, but it is more, it is a standard of neatness and propriety. It is gradually doing away with that dreadful conglomeration of blue dress, green shawl, purple bonnet and yellow gloves, which used to flourish around every corner.

It is creating a public taste for a uniform, unobtrusive style of street dress, which will gradually become a habit, and throw discredit upon mixed colors, and gay, flaunting, attire, as exhibited upon the promenade.

A still more remarkable change in fashion is the introduction of the "short" suit. Many trembled while adopting so daring an innovation, fearing ridicule, or that a fashion so strange and unexpected would vanish as suddenly as it appeared.

Who could have believed that witnessed the storm created by the Bloomer dress a few years ago, that in so short a time *la mode* would array her dainty form in a costume equally daring and still more sensible, practical and convenient?

The Bloomer dress was simply an imitation, an endeavor to ape the dress of a man, and the wearers generally followed out the idea by cutting their hair short and looking as ugly as possible.

The new short dress, on the contrary, is thoroughly feminine. It frees women from all the obstacles to walking and out-door exercise, without offending their taste or their scruples. It is simple, compact, requires little material, few skirts, and those small and narrow, relieves the body of all superfluous weight, and, in conjunction with the admirable thick-soled walking boots now in vogue, furnishes a costume for the street as nearly perfect as one can expect to get in this transitory and imperfect state of existence.

It is not known how long the fashion will continue to be accepted abroad—but it is greatly to be hoped that it will be sustained here. A generation of short dresses would enable our American women to grow, and nurse their own children, and prove a great step towards a universal millenium.

The style of making short dresses is infinitely varied, but the prettiest are cut straight at the edge and open upon the sides, over the petticoat. The jacket accompanying these is short and straight, somewhat loose, and cut up on the sides also.

The first short dresses were universally cut in "dents," or teeth, square or pointed, and many of them are cut out in various ways still, but the plainer method is generally considered in the best taste.

Balmoral skirts in fancy colors, or with fancy trimmings, are not elegantly worn under short dresses, the petticoat must be of the same material as the dress, or a deep band simulate the petticoat in the same, or a contrasting color.

Among some beautiful models of short dresses exhibited by Mme. DEMOREST was one with the breadths shaped like petals, and folding over like the leaves of a flower. The *sac* is cut to match, or it may be simulated by a trimming put on so as to produce the same effects. The material in this case was black silk, and it was trimmed with narrow folds of violet silk, put on between two *renceaux* of black satin, with a jet heading. The petticoat was of violet silk, laid in flat plaits, fastened down with small cut jet beads.

Another design formed an octagon, over a straight petticoat. The material was gray poplin, and both dress and petticoat were trimmed with bands of wide gimp, made in a net work of fine gray cord and chenille. The short *sac* was cut to match.

We may mention for the information of lady readers who wish to save something on their dressmaking bills, that short dresses and gored dresses are cut and fitted at Mme. DEMOREST's establishment with great elegance and accuracy, and will serve as a perpetual pattern.

Short dresses will be a god-send for those who like morning walks in the country. No more dew-bedraggled skirts, no more extravagant washing bills, —"seeing the sunrise" will simply require the exercise of a little moral courage—it will cease to be an expensive luxury.

It must be remembered, however, that short dresses are not to be worn on ceremonious occasions without offending against the rules of social etiquette; and, moreover, that they must not be worn at all by ladies weighing over two hundred pounds.

A "GRAND" RECEPTION, AND THE DRESSES.

At a brilliant reception given recently by a distinguished leader of society, some very original and costly dresses were worn, a description of which will serve to indicate the most striking novelties in fashion.

The dress worn by the hostess was magnificent. It was of rich white *grosgrain*, gored and cut *en traine*, the skirt covered with tulle ruches, over which a lace tunic was looped up with ornaments of blue velvet, fringed with pearl. A blue velvet peplum, cut in points, with a bodice attached, was edged with pearl trimming, and inside, upon the silk lining, with white satin quilling. The high body of white *gros grain* was cut square and low; the long coat sleeves, displayed by open sleeves *à la Juive*, trimmed to match the peplum. With this costume was worn a dog-collar necklace of pearls, suspended from a blue velvet ribbon.

Another charming toilette was composed of a gored tunic of very light green satin over a dress of puffed tulle, the *bouillons* of which were separated by *rouleaux* of white satin. The tunic was ornamented with a narrow bordering of white marabout, dropped with crystal. The short sleeves and low body were of tulle *bouillonée*, divided with *rouleaux* of white satin, and ornamented with *bretelles* of green satin, which ascended from the belt boddice, cut in one with the tunic.

A very delicate costume was of rich pearl-gray silk, trimmed with cross-cut folds of white satin. An aigrette of diamonds upon the breast, a tiara in the hair, and a rose low on one side, completed the ornaments.

A simple yet striking costume was composed of straw-colored satin, the breadths divided with thick white satin cords and edged round the bottom with a twisted cord of the same material. A deep girdle, narrow *berthe* and necklace, were all composed of a network of crystal, fringed upon the edge, and admirably set off the quaint beauty of the dress, which was gored perfectly plain and lay almost flat to the slender yet perfect figure.

Nearly all these costumes were supplied by Mme. NATALIE TILMAN, who to her imported millinery has added French dressmaking and the furnishing of *parures* and *lingerie*.

Among the special novelties of her own selection and importation are the Empress girdles and dog-collar necklaces, in amber, jet, pearl and crystal. We notice, also, aigrettes to match, and many other curious and beautiful ornaments. The "cameo" belt, for instance, a sort of boddice made of ovals of velvet, edged with black and white cord, and held together by chains and cameos.

In *lingerie*, a short, half-fitting jacket of Venetian point, and a "Cardinal" pelerine, edged with Venetian point, to which a low body is attached, are the latest divinities, with perhaps a rival in a "Sultane" jacket of blue velvet, embroidered in a "star" pattern, with white silk and white jet.

The new hooped skirts have been so nicely adapted to the present style of gored and short dresses, that they have left nothing to be desired, and have consequently regained the popularity which the old styles had lost. Mr. BRADLEY's new "Empress Invisible Trail" and "La Petite," the latter for short dresses, are perfect in size and shape, and too well known for grace and flexibility to render it necessary to speak of these qualities here. The size of the first at the base is 2¾ yards, the second 2½.

We beg to remind lady readers that all under-skirts worn with gored dresses should be gored also, and that a deep cambric flounce, which can be detached and buttoned on as occasion requires, is extremely useful for trained gored dresses.

Handsome tucking, and a narrow fluted ruffling below the hem, are a good ordinary finish for cambric skirts, or flounces. Finer and more elaborate skirts are richly embroidered, and edged with Valenciennes or Cluny lace; they should be made within an inch as long as the dress.

SPRING "SACS."

The absurdly early period at which the opening of fashions takes place in the City of New-York, renders it impossible to say anything with certainty of Spring Cloaks and outside garments. Instead of March the "opening" should take place upon the Thursday before Easter, when the last stray snow-storms have disappeared, and just in time for ladies to observe Easter Sunday in the orthodox fashion, by the wearing of their new Spring bonnets.

All that is positively known now about out-door garments is that short, loose "*sacs*," as the French call them, have superseded the tight-fitting basques, and the *demi-adjustes*, or half-fitting *paletots*.

These little *sacs* are made of white, and also of purple cloth, or plush, but more popularly of fine and minutely figured gray Scotch tweed, trimmed with black silk braid, worked with jet, narrow cross-cut bands of black satin, stitched with white, and fringe forming epaulettes upon the shoulders.

So many complete suits are worn in the street that very costly out-door garments are much less in demand than formerly.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.—"The Star of the North" is the only opera, after "La Favorita," so far presented in the new Academy, which has already had a repetition. Mr. MARETZEK has constantly changed his programme, and Mr. MARETZEK's friends seem to have thought fickleness preferable to constancy in this particular, and have rewarded him accordingly. Last evening, "The Star of the North" was given for the second time, and with no changes in the cast. The opera certainly deserves the favor that follows its representation, if for no other reason (although it is a sample of the best that MEYERBEER accomplished in "picturesque music) than that it employs two of MARETZEK's youngest and prettiest *prima donnas*—Miss KELLOGG and Miss HAUCK—who find congenial duty for their sweet and ready voices in the romantic *rôles* of *Katerina* and *Prascoria*. The rich choruses which dot this opera were given last evening in admirable time and temper, and under Signor TORRIANI's conductorship, indeed, everything passed off smoothly. To-night, "Norma" will be given at the Brooklyn Academy.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—ENGLISH OPERA.—The troupe of worthy and willing artists which earlier in the year gave some performances of English ballad opera, and one or two representations of Italian favorites, translated to suit, have returned, and have already appeared in "The Bohemian Girl" and "La Sonnambula." The general tenor of the performances has not differed from that which marked them before. Evenness and earnestness are the characteristics. Miss RICHINGS, Mrs. ZELDA HARRISON, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. SEGUIN and Mr. PEAKES are still of the troupe. They have certainly caught the popular ear. Something, only, is needed with a touch of freshness, or newness, or even strangeness from long disuse, to thoroughly arouse public interest in the enterprise.

STEINWAY ROOMS.—The third *soirée* of chamber music by Messrs. MASON and THOMAS will be given this evening. But one more remains to complete the present series. To-night MOZART's quintette in C minor for stringed instruments, SCHUMANN's sonate in A minor for piano and violin, and BEETHOVEN's quartette, string D, No. 3, will be performed.

FIRE IN FRONT-STREET.—At 2:45 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered on the second floor of No. 29 Front-street, resulting in serious damage to the upper floors and contents. The greater part of the building is occupied by T. M. BROWN & SONS, provision-dealers, whose loss on stock is $8,000; insured for $15,000 in the American and other City companies. B. W. MORSE, commission-merchant, occupied a portion of the second floor as an office, and sustained considerable loss on fixtures and furniture. CALVIN STEVENS owns the building, and loses $2,000 by fire and water; insured.

WORKING WOMEN'S HOME.—The Trustees of the Five Points House of Industry have resolved to establish a home for working women, and have succeeded in purchasing for this purpose a suitable building in Mott-street, near Canal. The cost of this edifice will be about $120,000, for which contributions are solicited, and may be sent to H. N. CAMP, Esq., No. 149 Pearl-street, or S. B. HALLIDAY, Esq., No. 155 Worth-street.

To Owners of Property Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

A meeting will be held at the Everett Rooms, Broadway, corner of 34th-st., on THURSDAY, 21st inst., at 8 P. M., to devise means for resisting the act now pending before the Senate to authorize the Metropolitan Transit Company to build a three-story railroad, with steam power, through these blocks.—*Advertisement.*

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The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

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An Affidavit.—"I, Isaac L. Dusenbery, of No. 160 North 7th-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y., being duly sworn, solemnly declare that last December I was so severely afflicted with rheumatism as to be unable to move for three weeks; and that after having taken but three doses of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY, I was enabled to walk without assistance, and otherwise restored to perfect health."

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MARRIED.

CORNWALLIS—TISDALE.—On Wednesday, March 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, KINAHAN CORNWALLIS, of London, England, to ANNIE LOUISE, youngest daughter of Samuel T. Tisdale, of this City.

DAVID—JOSEPH.—On Tuesday, March 19, by Rev. J. J. Lyons, SAMUEL DAVID to CLAUDINE, daughter of the late J. L. Joseph, of this City. No cards.

☞ Montreal papers please copy.

ESTEY—MORAND.—On Wednesday, March 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. H. Pendleton, W. SHEPARD ESTEY, of Florenceville, N. B., to MAGGIE L., only daughter of Geo. H. Morand, Esq., of this City. No cards.

☞ New-Brunswick papers please copy.

DIED.

BULKLEY.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, March 18, at Southport, Conn., ANDREW BULKLEY, aged 78 years.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence on Thursday afternoon, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Southport Depot to convey friends to the house on the arrival of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train leaving 27th-st. depot at 11½ A. M.; a return train will leave Southport at 6 P. M.

COLES.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 20, Col. NATHANIEL COLES.

The family and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., on Friday, the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock.

CLARKE.—On Tuesday, March 19, at St. Luke's Hospital, Miss FRANCES CLARKE, in her 82d year.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral from the chapel of the Hospital, to-day at 2 o'clock.

CHRISTIE.—On Wednesday morning, March 20, at the residence of his mother, Anna Christie, at Leonia, N. J., WILLIAM HENRY, youngest son of the late David Christie, aged 25 years and 3 months.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the True Reformed Dutch Church at Leonia, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Train per Northern Railroad leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 1 P. M.; returning leaves Leonia at 3:55 P. M.

DAVIS.—On Monday morning, March 18, at Babylon, L. I., ABRAHAM A. DAVIS, formerly of Poughkeepsie, aged 74 years.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

DUFFY.—On Tuesday, March 19, MARGARET A. E., the beloved wife of Capt. Patrick Duffy, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her father, Hon. Michael Connolly, and of her father-in-law, Constantine Duffy, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of her father, No. 158 West 50th-st., to the Church of St. Paul, corner of 59th-st. and 9th-av., where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul; from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

DUNNELL.—On Tuesday, March 19, MARY ISABEL DUNNELL, aged 6 years, eldest child of George H. and Mary Isabel Dunnell.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, March 21, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 29 Cottage-place.

DAVIS.—Suddenly, on 4th Day morning, (Wednesday,) 3d month, March 20, DAVID H. DAVIS, in his 66th year.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

HUDSON.—At St. Augustine, Fla., on Saturday, March 9, WILLIAM J. HUDSON, in the 29th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given on arrival of his remains.

HEWARD.—On Tuesday, March 19, ELIZABETH STOCKFORD HEWARD, wife of George Heward, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

Funeral Thursday morning, March 21, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of Gilbert Radan, No. 24 West 44th-st.

MANNING.—On Wednesday, March 20, AMELIA ADELINE, the beloved wife of William Manning, of consumption, aged 30 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her father-in-law, No. 234 Atlantic-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

MILLER.—At New-Rochelle, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 19, EVALINE BRYAN, daughter of Charles G. and Emily B. Miller, aged 7 years, 10 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Friday afternoon, March 22, at 2 o'clock.

MOLENAOR.—On Wednesday morning, March 20, ELIZA J., wife of David A. Molenaor, and daughter of the late Roger Williams, aged 46 years, 2 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock, from the residence of Jas. C. Baldwin, No. 30 East 22d-st.

ROBERTS.—On Wednesday, March 20, aged 26 years, WILLIAM S. ROBERTS.

His relatives and friends and those of his father, Marshall O. Roberts, and of his father-in-law, Augustus L. Brown, are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 462 5th-av., corner of 43d-st., on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 3 P. M.

SIGLER.—On Saturday, March 16, ALFRED S., son of Elden H. and Henrietta Sigler, aged 16 years, 8 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his father's residence, No. 328 West 24th-st., on Friday, the 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.

TUCKER.—In this City, on Monday evening, March 18, WALTER R. TUCKER, aged 21 years, 3 months and 13 days, youngest child of Moses Tucker, deceased, and Anna E. Tucker, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his mother's residence, No. 9 West 37th-st., on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 4 P. M.

UNDERHILL.—On Tuesday, March 19, JAMES W. UNDERHILL, at his residence, No. 13 East 22d-st., in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from Calvary Church, on Friday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

WIGGINS.—On Wednesday, March 20, MARY, youngest daughter of the late John Wiggins.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 107 West 41st-st., on Friday, at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Bronxville for interment.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAYMOND
has opened the season at his
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., with a splendid stock of
SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
GENTLEMEN AND BOYS,
in which is included everything
NEW AND TASTEFUL
for dress and business wear.
Especial attention is called to the unusually large assortment of
SPRING OVERCOATS
of the newest styles and cut, and to the great variety of school and dress suits for boys.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1867.

RECEIVED OF COONS AND McLEAN, Managers of the Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company, (Branch Office, No. 106 Broadway, New-York,) one hundred and thirty-four dollars, in full settlement of my loss under policy No. 162 in said company, on my black mare "*Mahon*," which loss occurred on the 15th day of March, 1867, at my stable, No. 373 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York. WM. E. NORTHAM, No. 373 Pearl-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
Of all descriptions, and
STERLING SILVER WARE,
for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,

MIDDLE OF THE BLOCK.
COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK.
HADLEY is constantly receiving large invoices of
FRENCH CHINA
OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL SELLING PRICES.

White French China Dinner Sets, 130 pieces	$30 00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 00
White French China Dinner Plates, per doz	2 00
White French China Tea Plates, per doz	1 50
White French China Cups and Saucers, 24 pieces	2 00
French Cut Goblets, per dozen	2 50

Also, Fancy Goods in China, Dinner, Tea, Toilet Sets, White Parisian Stoneware, cut and pressed Glassware, Silver-plated ware, Cutlery, &c., &c., &c., at equally low prices. House Furnishing Goods in large variety.
REMEMBER HADLEY'S, MIDDLE OF THE BLOCK,
No connection with corner stores.

THE NEW-YORK LADIES' SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION beg to acknowledge the following donations:

Amount previously acknowledged	$28,040 80
E. Louise Greene	$5 00
Wm. Reade	100 00
J. S. C.	100 00
Auxiliary Society of Brooklyn	2,000 00
"Monty," a little boy	1 00
Jane R. Aliston—additional subscription	75 00
A member of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, Astoria, N. Y.	20 00—2,301 00
Total receipts to date	$30,341 80

ARTHUR LEARY, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB,
No. 46 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, March 6, 1867.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS REQUESTED by the members of the American Jockey Club to the following resolution, passed by the Club at a recent meeting. Their prompt compliance will oblige their obedient servant,

JOHN B. IRVING,
Secretary A. J. C.

Resolved, That the Secretary notify the different members that the Medals now in their possession must be forthwith returned to him for the purpose of authentication.

As the Medals are strictly personal, they cannot be transferred.

Without the name being engraved upon them, and without a change of Ribbon, they will not be recognized as genuine by the Gate-keepers, at the approaching races in May and June.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REDUCED PRICES
FOR
CHINA AND GLASS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF BROOME-ST.,
are now offering a splendid selection of the following goods

AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES;

Finest quality PARIS GRANITE DINNER, DESSERT and TEA SETS, 148 pieces, $40.

WHITE FRENCH CHINA, second selection, do., do., 161 pieces, $38.

DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, from $75 upward.

DECORATED FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, 44 pieces, from $18 upward.

WHITE GRANITE TOILET SETS, $9 38.

Particular attention is solicited to their unequaled assortment of fine DECORATED WARE, all the choicest and most varied patterns, and well worthy of an inspection before purchasing elsewhere.

Services of fine rich CUT GLASS, consisting of 12 goblets, 12 champagnes, 12 wines, 12 hocks, 12 finger-bowls and 2 quart decanters, (worth $45,) for $37.

Services of fine ENGRAVED GLASS, same assortment, (worth $55,) for $35.

Services of fine CUT GLASS, fancy shapes, of 50 pieces, as follows: 12 each, GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES, and TWO DECANTERS, $14.

CUT GLASS GOBLETS, per dozen, $3 25; plain do., $1 75.

ALSO A RICH SELECTION OF
FINE SOLID SILVER
(both Sterling and Coin)
PLATED WARE.
VASES, BRONZES, JARDINIERES,
PARIAN STATUARY AND PARIS FANCY GOODS,
NOW OPENING; AND A
LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
Corner of Broome-st.

WORKING WOMEN'S HOME.

After mature deliberation, the Trustees of the Five Points House of Industry have resolved to establish a Home for the Working Women of New-York, where they can find clean and well-ventilated rooms, and wholesome food, and also facilities for education and self-improvement, and where they will be withdrawn from temptations, and brought under moral and Christian influences. There are many thousand females in the City engaged by the day or week, who have no home with relatives, friends, or employers, but are necessitated to seek such a one as their very limited means will command. They are tailoresses, dress and cloak makers, milliners, hoop-skirt and artificial flower makers, book folders, workers in confectionery, tobacco, cigars, &c., with a great number of shop or store clerks. Those acquainted with the general character of the accommodations they are able to obtain know them to be quite devoid of comfort, and very far from promoting health and moral purity. It is with the hope of meeting in part the crying want of this large and important class of our community that the Trustees are induced to attempt this work. Its magnitude, its cost, its care and responsibility would deter them but for the deep conviction of its necessity.

They have succeeded in purchasing, on advantageous terms, a large and suitable building on Mott, near Canal-st., extending through to Elizabeth-st. It is 200 feet deep, 54 feet wide and six stories high, with fire-proof stairs and passages, and will accommodate from 400 to 500 persons. It is not intended to make this a gratuitous charity, but the prices will be made so moderate as to be within the means of those who are to be benefited by it, who will pay reasonably for the accommodations they receive, and it is thus expected that the establishment will be self-sustaining while it provides a suitable home and protection to an exposed class.

The cost of the building, with necessary alterations and furniture, will be about $120,000. The Trustees have, from legacies and liberal donations, means to meet about one-half of this amount. With unfaltering faith they now appeal to the community for the large sum needed. Hitherto their applications have been met with overflowing liberality. They trust this beneficence will be continued, and a ready response to this appeal will enable them to open their proposed institution by the 1st of June next.

TRUSTEES:
ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, President, No. 21 10th-st.
CHARLES ELY, Gramercy Park House.
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, No. 145 Broadway.
FREDERICK G. FOSTER, No. 13 East 15th-st.
HUGH N. CAMP, Treasurer, No. 149 Pearl-st.
RADCLIFFE B. LOCKWOOD, Secretary, 13 Platt-st.
WILLIAM T. BOOTH, No. 95 Front-st.
D. LYDIG SUYDAM.
GEORGE F. BETTS, No. 24 East 25th-st.

Contributions may be sent to H. N. CAMP, Treasurer, or S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent Five Points House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1867.

USE LYON'S
CALORIC PRESSED RYE COFFEE.
The first manufactured in New-York City.
The first introduced and used in this market.
The first to meet the approbation of physicians.
The first to receive encomiums from the journals.
Which has over 5,000 testimonials.
Diploma awarded by the American Institute.
J. P. LYON, Wholesale Depot,
No. 143 Chatham-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE COMBINED SPANISH METHOD.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
THE COMBINED SPANISH METHOD.
A NEW
PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF
LEARNING
THE CASTILIAN LANGUAGE,
EMBRACING THE MOST ADVANTAGEOUS FEATURES OF THE BEST KNOWN METHODS.
WITH A PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY,
containing all the words used in the course of the work, and references to the lessons in which each one is explained, thus enabling any one to be his own instructor.
By ALBERTO DE TORNOS, A. M.,
Formerly Director of Normal Schools in Spain.
1 vol., 12mo, 470 pages. Price $2.

"The present volume is the result of the experience of twenty years as a teacher of the Spanish tongue. All the good features of the various methods which have been published within the last hundred years have been studiously examined, with the view of presenting to the public a theoretical and practical grammar, which the author now presents under the title of the COMBINED SPANISH METHOD."

D. A. & CO. have just published:

A GOOD REPORT; OR, LESSONS FOR LENT. By ALICE B. HAVEN, author of "No Such Word as Fail," "All's not Gold that Glitters." 1 vol., 12mo. $1 50.

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Will be published on Saturday next.
THE RICH HUSBAND.
THE RICH HUSBAND, by Mrs. J. H. RIDDELL, author of "George Geith," "Maxwell Drewitt," "The Race for Wealth," "Phemie Keller," &c. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price $1 50 in paper, or $2 in cloth.
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NOW READY.
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DEPOSITS received in currency and gold, subject to check at sight, and INTEREST allowed (as per agreement.)

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Insurance, City Railroad, Gaslight, Bank, Telegraph, Express, Manufacturing and Mining Stocks: also, City, County, State and Government Securities, receive special attention, and some on hand for sale, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. dividends, at low rates for investments.

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Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

1866.
OFFICE OF THE
SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
No. 49 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of the 10th section of the act of its incorporation:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1865.. $640,311 00
Premiums received during the year to Dec. 31, 1866:
On Marine Risks..........$2,383,246 07
On Inland Risks..........212,103 14—2,595,349 21
Total..........$3,235,660 92
The amount of earned Premiums during the year, less return premiums, was..........2,120,322 30
Losses paid during the year:
On Marine Risks..........$2,382,018 81
On Inland Risks..........205,749 99
Expenses and Reinsurance..........278,638 34
Total..........$2,866,407 14
The assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1866, were as follows, viz.:
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages..........$440,650 00
United States Stocks, Loans on Stocks, Accrued Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and Loans, Rents of Real Estate, Salvage, &c..........425,548 42
Cash..........91,778 04
Bills Receivable..........943,564 68
Premium Accounts not yet collected..........84,245 25
Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies..........3,103 0
Total..........$1,988,889 39

The foregoing statement has been made to conform strictly to the requirements of the Company's charter.

The receipts and expenditures of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1866, have been as follows:

Expenditures for Marine Losses, Return Premiums, Expenses, &c..........$3,506,069 14
Receipts from Earned Premiums, Profits on Gold, &c..........2,575,462 26
Excess of expenditures over receipts... $930,606 88
The Company were liable at the end of the year for Unpaid Losses, Return Premiums, Commissions, &c., estimated at. $648,611 43
Less to be received for advance in value of Real Estate, Stocks, &c., and for sundry Salvage, Reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at 413,426 36— 235,185 07
Deficiency..........$1,165,791 95
Amount of outstanding Scrip called in and canceled..........$1,161,820 00

In view of the above result, the Board of Trustees have this day ordered that the outstanding Scrip or Certificates of Profits heretofore issued by the Company be reduced their entire amount, and the Certificates issued therefor called in and canceled.

Holders of Certificates not heretofore redeemed are hereby notified of the action of the Board, and are requested to surrender such certificates at the office of the Company for cancelation.

The Board of Trustees also resolved that a subscription of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of notes in advance of premiums be taken up, in addition to the cash capital of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS already subscribed, and not included in the above assets.

No fire risks, disconnected from marine, have been taken by the Company.

The Company, on the 31st December, 1866, held assets as above, valued at..........$1,988,889 39
The total of all ascertained and estimated liabilities on that day were, (exclusive of the amount of premiums on outstanding risks, $636,703 75..........1,356,157 59
$632,731 80
Cash capital subscribed and all paid in..........500,000 00
Making amount of assets remaining with the Company, (exclusive of the proposed subscription of notes in advance of premiums,) $1,132,731 80

By order of the Board.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
ROSWELL SPRAGUE,
JOHN CHADWICK,
WM. H. MACY,
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL,
FRED. G. FOSTER,
PETER POIRIER,
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GEO. L. KINGSLAND,
JAMES M. CAMPBELL.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
EDWARD R. ANTHONY, Vice-President.
ISAAC R. WALKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 20, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT this Company will pay at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, the bonds of the Junction Railroad Company, maturing 1st April, 1867, and the accrued interest thereon; and that interest on said bonds will cease on and after said date.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1867.

PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company exchanged for Second Series Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of said road, on application at our office.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Swift Farm Petroleum and Mining Company will be held at No. 195 West-st., on TUESDAY, April 2, 1867, from 12 to 1 o'clock, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year. By order of

A. A. GADDIS, President.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 WALL-ST., New-York, March 14, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 25th inst. The poll will be opened from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. By order

GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, $75,000 IN sums of $5,000 or upward, for one or more years; security given for five times the amount, and a guarantee of 14 per cent. per annum on the investment. For particulars address, with real name, R., Box No. 4,724 Post-office.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
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ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	109	109½	June, 7-30........	105¼	105½
Coupon, 1881.....	109	109½	July, 7-30........	105¼	105½
5-20 Regist'd '62.	107¼	107½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	117¾	118
5-20 Coupon, '62.	109¼	109½	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	117¼	117½
5-20 Coupon, '64.	107½	107¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	116¾	117
5-20 Coupon, '65.	107¾	107⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	115¾	116
5-20 " new, '65.	107	107¼	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	114¾	115
10-40 Registered.	97½	97¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112½	112¾
10-40 Coupon....	97¾	97⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	111¼	111½
Gold............	134⅛	134¼	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¾	111
August, 7-30.....	105½	105¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¾	111¼

We are exchanging NEW 5-20 BONDS for the FIRST SERIES of 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, allowing BANKS and BANKERS ⅛ OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION on all conversions, the difference of interest adjusted according to Government rule.

The SECOND and THIRD SERIES bought at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed.

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

APRIL DIVIDEND OF THE ROMAN LOAN.

OFFICE OF THE ROMAN LOAN,
AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 NASSAU-ST., CORNER PINE.
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1867.

The coupon of interest of this loan, due on the 1st of April, 1867, will be paid as follows:

New-York, at the Banking-house of Duncan, Sherman & Co.
Philadelphia, at the Banking-house of Drexel & Co.
Baltimore, at the Banking-house of L. J. Tormey & Co.
New-Orleans, at the Banking-house of Southern Bank.
St. Louis, at the Banking-house of Tesson, Son & Co.
Louisville, at the Banking-house of Tucker & Co.
Cincinnati, at the Banking-house of Gilmore, Dunlap & Co.
Cincinnati, at the Banking-house of Hermann Garaghty & Co.
Boston, by Patrick Donahoe, Esq.
Providence, R. I., by Geo. A. Leete, Esq.
Montreal, Canada, Montreal Bank.
Quebec, Canada, Montreal Bank.
Havana, Cuba, J. C. Burnham Co.
Lima, Peru, Alsop & Co.

Where there are no agents the holders of bonds can forward their coupons to this office, the proceeds of which will be remitted by return mail.

ROBERT MURPHY, Agent.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS,
Available for all the Principal Cities in the World.
MAKE MERCANTILE CREDITS
FOR USE IN
EUROPE, CHINA, &c.
ALSO,
MAKE TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO
CALIFORNIA AND OREGON
BY
TELEGRAPH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

BELLEFONTAINE LINE,
Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula,
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton,
Watertown City, Wisconsin,
Fulton County, Illinois,
Henderson County, Illinois,
Stocks and Bonds wanted by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

BOYLE COUNTY, KY., BONDS,
Wanted by WM. C. EGLESTON,
No. 54 William-st.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

An Act to create a loan for the redemption of the over-due bonds of the Commonwealth.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over-due and unpaid for some time past; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market: therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia: the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder. Provided, that no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State, or money, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the City of Harrisburgh, Penn., until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be indorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan." Treasury Department, Harrisburgh, Penn., U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in ten years and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over-due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over-due loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over-due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK March 18, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. and the United States tax on the same has been declared payable on the 10th day of April next to the shareholders of this Company or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such at the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed on the 30th day of March, instant, and opened on the 11th day of April, proximo.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Board of Directors, for the ensuing year, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books will be closed on March 2, at 2 P. M., and reopen 21st.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 212 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FULTON-ST., N. Y.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the National Life Insurance Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on MONDAY, the 1st day of April, 1867. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF FIRST DIVISION

Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad Company of Minnesota.

7 PER CENT., FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The subscribers offer for sale a limited amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above road, at the very low price of 80c. upon the dollar; their bonds are but $10,000 per mile, (being less than the cost of the iron,) and are a mortgage upon the road and its equipments. The Company have a land grant of 6,400 acres per mile, among the choicest farming land of the State.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
COR. NASSAU AND PINE-STS.,
Opposite United States Treasury, New-York.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 7 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NEW,
Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND
GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

A. L. MOWRY,
BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 5 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK,

Buys and sells GOLD STOCKS, BONDS and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES exclusively on commission.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

BALTZER & TAAKS.
BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,
Antwerp,
Basle,
Baden-Baden,
Berlin,
Bremen,
Brussels,
Carlsruhe,
Cassel,
Cologne,
Darmstadt,
Dresden.
Dusseldorf,
Florenz,
Frankfort, A. M.,
Genoa,
Hamburg,
Hanover,
Heidelberg,
Leipsic,
London,
Lyon,
Mailand,
Mannheim,
Munich,
Naples,
Paris,
Prague,
Rome,
Rotterdam,
Trieste,
Turin,
Venice,
Vienna,
Wiesbaden,
Zurich.

PERU STEEL AND IRON COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 245 Pearl-st., New-York, on FRIDAY, April 5 proximo. Polls open at 3 and close at 4 o'clock P. M.

F. J. DOMINICK, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of Trustees of the LACY FARM OIL COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 1 New-st., on WEDNESDAY, April 3, from 2 to 3 P. M.

F. C. FOWLER, Secretary.

$5,000 WANTED ON BOND AND mortgage on unincumbered real property in New-Jersey worth $20,000. Building insured for $10,000. Inquire of ALVIN BURT, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

ST. PAUL CITY BONDS, TWENTY YEARS to run; interest seven per cent., payable January and July, in New-York; for sale in small investment lots, by

STOUT, THAYER & CO.,
No. 38 Broad-st.

LILLIE'S SAFES.

IMPORTANT TO BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.

The recent discovery of a new combination of metals, according to subjoined certificate, will produce an entire revolution in Burglar-proof security.

OFFICE OF THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
NEW-YORK, 18th December, 1866.

Messrs. Lewis Lillie & Son:

GENTLEMEN: We have subjected the sample of double-chilled iron you furnished us to the most severe tests (as regards drilling through it) we could bring to bear upon it, and without success.

It is our opinion that it can be only penetrated by the use of a large number of drills, and the expenditure of much power with days of time, and we think it impossible for a burglar with his time and power to penetrate it at all. Yours truly,

ISAAC V. HOLMES, Superintendent.
LYMAN G. HALL, Foreman.

HINKLEY & WILLIAMS' WORKS,
BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 22, 1867.

We having made an attempt to drill a sample of double-chilled iron furnished us by Messrs. Lillie & Son, and failed to penetrate it more than five-eighths (⅝) of an inch, after hours of labor, feel that we can indorse the above Novelty Iron Works' certificate in all particulars.

JARVIS WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 25, 1867.

Messrs. Lewis Lillie & Son:

GENTLEMEN: We have tried a sample of double-chilled iron similar to that sent to the Novelty Works, New-York, and our experience with it is about the same, viz.: that it can only be penetrated by a long continued operation of the most skillful mechanics and the best tools. Very truly,

W. H. BECHTELL,
W. H. STRAHAN,

Foremen in Messrs. Merrick & Son's Southworth Foundry, Philadelphia, Penn.

OFFICE UNION FOUNDRY WORKS,
CHICAGO, Ill., March 13, 1867.

Messrs. Murray & Winnie, Agents Lillie Safe and Iron Company:

GENTLEMEN: We subjected the sample of new combination of metals for safes sent us by you to as thorough tests of the drill as we could, and failed to penetrate the metal at all. We think it would be impossible for burglars to enter the safes made of this metal, by means of the drill, during the longest time in ordinary business they could have access to them—in fact, that the metal is proof against the drill. Truly yours,

N. S. BOUTON & CO.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO.,
CHICAGO, March 11, 1867.

Messrs. Murray & Winne, Agents Lillie Safe and Iron Company:

GENTLEMEN: We subjected the sample you furnished us (of a new combination of metals to be used in the manufacture of Lillie's Safes) to the severest tests of our power drill, and with the best-tempered drills our skill and experience could produce.

After operating upon it with different drills several hours without penetrating it more than half an inch, and at that point unable to make further progress, we became satisfied that, if not utterly impenetrable, it would at least require days of time, a large number of drills and machine power to penetrate through it; and that it was entirely out of the power of even the most skillful burglar to penetrate a safe made of this material.

R. T. CRANE, President.

LILLIE'S
Double-Chilled and Wrought-Iron
FIRE & BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES.

A full assortment constantly on hand at our warerooms. Also, Safes of every description, designed for both fire and burglar-proof security. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves as to their merits.

LILLIE SAFE AND IRON COMPANY,
LEWIS LILLIE, President,
No. 198 Broadway, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1867.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—30 DAMAGED, several second-hand carriages, 300 new carriages, all styles; 1,000 sets of harness; cash advanced on carriages left for sale. CALVIN WITTY'S carriage ware-rooms, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A. KELLER, J. SHAWHAN, G. W. TAYLOR, MEGIBBEN & BRO., and other favorite brands of Bourbon and Rye Whiskies. For sale by

VIBBARD, FISKE & CO., No. 38 Broadway.

DRY GOODS

SPECIAL SALE OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

MESSRS. WHITE, WHITMAN & CO.,
NOS. 234 AND 235 BROADWAY,

Having sold at auction their entire stock of damaged clothing by the late fire, as well as all undesirable stock, now offer

FOR CASH, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
UNTIL APRIL 1,
OUR RESERVED STOCK
OF
FINE CHOICE CLOTHING,
Manufactured for first-class retail and jobbing trade, at
ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

NOS. 234 AND 235 BROADWAY. THIRD FLOOR.

P. S.—In our Custom Department we have a new and splendid line of piece goods, of our own importation, for the Spring trade.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, March 18,
A LARGE ADDITION OF GOODS,
suitable for walking and traveling suites from auction, at prices CHEAPER THAN EVER, in connection with
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF RICH GOODS
ever offered by us. Also,
500 PIECES WHITE PIQUES and MARSEILLES,
from 50c. upward.
ALSO,
A NEW STOCK OF SHAWLS,
Of the RICHEST and most DESIRABLE STYLES.
ALSO,
50 PIECES 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS,
slightly damaged by fresh water—GREAT BARGAINS.

R. H. MACY.
SPRING TRADE
NOW OPENING.
1,000 CASES STRAW GOODS,
LATEST SPRING STYLES AND SHAPES.
2,500 NEW STYLES PARASOLS.

A full assortment of best quality Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, Velvets, Dress Trimmings in all the latest novelties, Buttons, Notions, French Flowers, &c.,

AT POPULAR PRICES.
DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES,
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LINENS,
WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
Fourteenth-st. and 6th-av.

BUY YOUR WINDOW SHADES
OF THE
MANUFACTURER.
Factory and Salesroom
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st.
JAY C. WEMPLE & CO.

TO FAMILIES VISITING THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
CACHMIRES AND LACES,
COMPAGNIE DES INDIS,
80 RUE RICHELIEU, 80.

Messrs. VERDE DELISLE, the proprietors, respectfully desire to inform the American ladies who visit the French capital, that they will find at their establishment the largest and richest assortment of CACHMIRES AND LACES in the world, at prices that will sustain any and every comparison. The fabriques of the Company, placed as they are in every lace district of France and Belgium, and in all of the shawl districts of India, enable them to sell at the price of manufactures instead of merchants, as well as to produce designs EXCLUSIVELY THEIR OWN. English is CURRENTLY SPOKEN IN THE ESTABLISHMENT.

N. B.—The proprietors pay no commissions to any parties to bring custom to the house.

STRAW GOODS.

A fine assortment of ladies' and children's Straw Goods will be found at

R. MEIN'S,
No. 11 Leroy-place,
Bleecker-st.,
Second block west of Broadway.

P. S.—The trade supplied. Straw goods also done up in superior style.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS,
$1 50, extra fine, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75.

The most comfortable and best fitting Corset in the world. Edgings, Rufflings and Trimmings for undergarments; Embroidered Yokes and Bands at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

CARPETS.

REMOVAL.
E. F. MANY & CO.,
NO. 6 FOURTH-AV.,
are selling their large and extensive stock of
CARPETS,
OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS,
MATTINGS, RUGS,
&c., &c., &c.
AT COST,
PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL.

MILLINERY.

MRS. AYER AND MISS SHUGG,
No. 315 6th-av.,
Will open on THURSDAY, the 21st inst.,
With a pretty assortment of French bonnets and round hats, &c.

T. D. SLOAN, NO. 319 CANAL-ST., BEGS leave to state that he will open Thursday, March 21, with a new and attractive stock of FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS comprising a rich assortment of FRENCH FLOWERS, PATTERN BONNETS, STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS, and all the latest novelties in ORNAMENTS, &c. The trade supplied at the very lowest prices.

MRS. M. FEELY, NOS. 7 AND 7½ DIVISION-st., respectfully invites the attention of Southern and Western merchants and milliners to her select and beautiful assortment of SPRING BONNETS in all the latest and most recherche styles, of her own importation and manufacture. Prompt and particular attention given to orders.

MME. DEMOREST'S SECOND GRAND Spring opening of PATTERNS, THURSDAY, March 21. No. 473 Broadway will present our complete display of new and elegant designs and many rare novelties, for ladies' and children's dress.

L. BINNS WILL OPEN MILLINERY and millinery goods for the trade THIS DAY at his immense wholesale room, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's. Pattern bonnets and millinery goods.

MRS. NEWBERRY'S PARIS MILLINERY and Dressmaking Establishment; also ladies and children's underclothing made to order. No. 927 Broadway, first floor.

MME. RALLINGS, NO. 318 CANAL-ST., will open WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY her splendid assortment of spring bonnets and hats.

MISS JAMIESON, NO. 178 BOWERY, will open on THURSDAY, March 21, a choice assortment of Spring bonnets and hats.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.
THE UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK
Have removed to their
NEW BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st.

Now is the best time to deposit your money. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on sums of $5 to $5,000 from April 1. The Bank will be open for the inspection of visitors on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week.

ASSETS, $3,116,424 26.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Money deposited on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid (free of Government tax) on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Deposits made now will draw interest from April 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
INTEREST COMMENCES APRIL 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
3d-av., corner 26th-st.

Six per cent. paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000 free from Government tax.

Deposits now draw from April 1.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE FIRM OF LIBBY & BACON, OF No. 59 Murray-st. and Nos. 130 and 132 Broadway, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

D. LIBBY.
F. BACON.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of LIBBY & BACON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts of the firm will be liquidated by DEMORIN LIBBY, at No. 59 Murray-st.

DEMORIN LIBBY,
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1867. FREEMAN BACON.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO MANUFACTURERS, HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND CAPITALISTS—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A substantial, well-built six-story brick building on Cherry-st., near Catharine Ferry, only two blocks from East River, admirably adapted for manufacturing, hotel or tenement purposes. The plot is 50x175, main building 50x50, and six-story brick extension 20x165. The buildings are in good order, and capable of being altered for any purpose. For full particulars apply to JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE—Near Chatham-square, consisting of a six-story brick building, basement and sub-cellar, containing shafting, belting, patent steam elevator, and heated throughout with steam; size of factory 42.8 front; 47.8 rear; 78 deep. Also a one-story brick building, tin roof, (adjoining) containing engine, two boilers and shaving room in basement, 24.11 front; 67.7 deep, and a four-story brick building in rear of engine building, 24.8 front; 27 deep; whole front on Peil-st., 73.7, Nos. 20, 22 and 24 Peil-st., New-York. Title indisputable.

FOR SALE—IN THE UPPER PART OF THE City, on a street crossing 5th-av., and near said avenue, one of the most elegant establishments in the City. The house is large, nearly new, built at a very large expense, with a first-class stable and five lots of ground.

This is a really palatial residence. For full particulars and permits, which will only be furnished to parties desiring to purchase such a property, apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—Beautifully located at No. 271 Lexington-av., near 39th-st.; has all modern improvements; finished in black walnut and rosewood, and elaborately frescoed throughout in encaustic; the furniture can be had if desired. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 92 Broadway, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VERY FINE HIGH-STOOP BRICK house, all improvements, 20x45, 104.50; $13,000. Apply on premises. Do. English basement, brown-stone, splendidly located, 251.52; both between Broadway and 8th-av. cars; $13,000; very easy terms. Apply to owner, No 112 45th-st., 6th and 7th avs.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—No. 93 East 60th-st., north side, near Lexington-av. If sold before the 20th inst. will be had cheap. Inquire of owner on the premises. Also, three first-class tenement houses will be sold for $25,000. Inquire of WM. MAGILL, No. 93 East 60th-st.

VALUABLE VACANT LOTS FOR SALE—On 90th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., corner Lexington-av.; 90th is one of the streets which have a park entrance; property in this locality is improving very rapidly. Price $2,500 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE FOUR-STORY house with basement and sub-cellar, all complete, located on 33d-st., Boorman-place. Price $22,000.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SON,
Nos. 442 8th-av., and 76 Cedar-st.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, fine order, for sale or exchange for residence and farm convenient to City; New-Jersey preferred.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A FOUR STORY brown-stone E. B. house beautifully located; in fine order and handsomely furnished, $18,000. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 76 Cedar-st.

LEASE FOR SALE—SECOND-AV., IN THE vicinity of Stuyvesant-square; three-story brick house, 13 rooms, in good order; two years' lease for sale at a bargain; immediate possession. For particulars, apply to G. H. BENEDICT & CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone house, No. 86 West 49th-st.; 25x52; lot half the block; will be completed and possession given on 15th of April; price $32,000. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, No. 84, next door.

A NICE SMALL BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house for sale, No. 82 East 27th-st; four-story and basement; all improvements and in good order; nearly new; first house west of Lexington-av. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, NO. 79 EAST 87th-st., between 3d and 4th avs; all modern improvements; price, $7,500.

HAMMOND & ROMAINE, No. 7 Pine-st.

ST. JOHN'S PARK.—FOR SALE, NO. 38 Beach-st., 27.2x92 feet, with large four-story brick building covering the entire lot. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 173 West 40th-st. Apply on the premises, from 9 to 11 A. M., and from 4 to 5 P. M.

ONE LOT, EXTRA SIZE, SOUTHWEST corner 3d-av. and 76th-st., for sale cheap. Apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON UNION-SQUARE, A SPLENDID corner property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 5TH AND MADISON avs; and on 73d and 74th sts. Apply to JAMES S. HUGGINS, No. 49 William-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

CLINTON-AV. PROPERTY FOR SALE, BROOKLYN.—The substantial frame house (filled in with brick) on the west side of Clinton-av., between Lafayette and DeKalb, second house from Lafayette, 25 feet front by 36 feet deep: contains seven lodging-rooms, large bath-room, two parlors, basement and kitchen, with under-cellaring; it is elevated above the street, with fine piazzas in front and rear; the lot is 37 feet 5 inches, running back 200 feet to Vanderbilt-av., where it has also a frontage of 37 feet 5 inches.

The situation of this property is on the highest ground, and in the most beautiful part of Clinton-av.

The house may be seen from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., or from 4 to 5 P. M. For terms apply to H. DICKINSON, No. 83 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, PRICE $10,500, one of the most complete and comfortable houses in the city, and in perfect order; brick, 2½ stories front, full 3 stories in rear, basement and sub-cellar; range, heater, stationary tubs, bath-room, sewer, two water-closets, shutters inside and out, walls painted or papered, weather strips; 11 rooms, grape-arbor, vines, &c.; lot 20 feet 10 inches by 100 feet; location excellent, and within 25 minutes' walk of ferries; possession April 15, or sooner. For permits call on S. W. TUBBS, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW, ELEGANT STONE-front houses, corner of Henry and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn; thoroughly built, with every modern convenience, black walnut doors on parlor story, stairs of the same, solid ash doors in the basement, with ash trimmings; five minutes' walk from the Wall-st. ferry. Also, NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE in State-st., near Court-st. A large portion can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to S. HUNDLOW, Montague-st., near Post-office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IN BROOKLYN, NEAR the corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st., two three-story and basement brick-houses, and a two-story cottage. The lot is 100 feet square. The whole will be sold for $9,000. The brick-houses will sell separately for $3,000 each, and the cottage and vacant lots for $3,000. Inquire of BALDWIN & SON, No. 268 Washington-st., Brooklyn, or of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, NEAR Wall-st. ferry, the modern-built three-story brick house and lot No. 242 Hicks-st.; has all improvements and is in perfect order; possession 15th of April, if desired: price $9,000, with carpets; $4,000 can remain. Apply on premises.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, JR., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office, No. 19 William-st., Room No. 18, New-York City, on or before the 15th day of June, A. D., 1867.

Dated this 5th day of December, A. D., 1866.

WM. B. BLACKWELL, Executor.

dec6-law6mTh

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—WANTED, A SPECIAL PARTNER in a first-class manufacturing business, well established, doing a safe and profitable business, which is increasing rapidly, by a concern of undoubted standing. This is an opportunity seldom offered. Best of references given and required. Address G. O., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

THE SENIOR PARTNER IN A WHOLESALE clothing-house is desirous of disposing of his interest therein, and will offer strong inducements to a party wishing to embark in the trade; the house is well established and prepared for Spring business. Address in confidence, with real name, R. H. S., Post-office, New-York.

HOTEL LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The Sherman House, corner of Broome and Elm sts., contains sixty rooms, well furnished. The hotel is now full of guests and doing an excellent paying business. Address or apply to M. L. CURTIS, No. 418 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a gent's furnishing and hoisery store, established 22 years, the present proprietor wishing to retire; one of the best stands in the City. Inquire of A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL WANTED.—$10 TO $15,000, FOR manufacturing staple goods yielding a fair profit business already established. Address M. W., Box No. 3,135 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ON PAVONIA-AV., JERSEY CITY, the stock, lease and fixtures of a first-class grocery-store, including horse and wagon. No. 120 Pavonia-av., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—A CROCKERY, GLASS, LAMP AND oil store; entire house, with lease. Inquire at No. 256 10th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

A. THE FEET! THE FEET!! DAGGETT'S ELASTIC VENTILATING INNER SOLES for ladies' and gentlemen's use, have proved a profitable investment to those afflicted with rheumatism, or damp, cold feet. They give elasticity to movements of the limbs. They prevent the wear and soiling of the stockings. Sold by boot and shoe dealers.

FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED NEW SIX-TON coal cars, broad tread wheel of Stanly make; will run on 4 feet 8½ or 4 feet 10 inch track; of superior make. Apply to HENRY DEXTER, New-York National Exchange Bank, corner Greenwich and Dey sts., at 2 o'clock P. M., or to SELAH VAN DUZER, Esq., President Bank.

TWO CHILDREN ARE OFFERED FOR adoption by a lady in reduced circumstances, whose husband is dead. One is a girl seven years of age, the other a boy of three years; are healthy, intelligent and prepossessing. Apply at the bakery, No. 265 Greenwich-st.

A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE CITY will sell or exchange for a telescope, a fine set of prisms, with apparatus complete, for optical demonstrations. Dr. HALEY, No. 299 Henry-st.

PARIS.—AU PAGE, NO. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, bottom of the court-yard, on the left, first floor. Specialty for SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
REAL ESTATE AGENCY!

Houses and lots, farms, country seats, &c., at all points on the line of this road.

A. C. DUNHAM, Jr., Agent, No. 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE William Whitehead, situated at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, about 15 miles from New-York, containing about 60 acres, under a high state of cultivation. The dwelling is large and commodious, built of stone and stuccoed. There are also three houses on the place, suitable for farmer, gardener and coachman. The stables and outbuildings are complete in every particular. On the premises are a fine orchard, and a great variety of forest and ornamental trees.

The location is unsurpassed, having a front on the East River of nearly three-fourths of a mile, and being on the extreme point, and adjoining the land attached to Fort Schuyler; has an extensive view of both the East River and Long Island Sound. The Glen Cove steamboats land regularly at "Sayles Dock," which is situated on and belongs to the property.

For particulars, &c., apply to
WM. W. LADD, Executor,
No. 31 Broadway, Room No. 18.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH-STOOP, THREE story, finished attic, basement and cellar brick dwelling, No. 241 South 1st-st., (Hamilton-place,) Jersey City; marble tile hall, basement hard wood finish, two bathrooms and water-closets, furnace, range, conservatory, marble basins on every floor, gas in every room; all in complete order. Horse cars within 75 feet to Cortlandt-st., Barclay-st., Chambers-st., Christopher-st. and 23d-st. ferries. Price $21,000; $10,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Will sell gas fixtures, mirror, and a portion or all of the household furniture; possession May 1. Apply to owner on premises, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., until Monday evening, March 25.

FARM FOR SALE IN CLOSTER, BERGEN CO., N. J., on Northern Railroad, one mile from depot, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st.; 90 acres; 10 acres in wood, 12 acres seeded in rye, the rest under high cultivation; good house, and all outbuildings, with or without stock. One of the best homes in Bergen County. Possession April 1. Price $200 per acre. Inquire on premises of JOHN S. RANDALL, or of his son "RANDALL," shirt manufacturer, No. 522 8th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, TWO PLOTS of ground of 12 acres each at Croton, first station above Sing Sing; would make two of the most desirable country seats between New-York and Albany, or could be divided into eight or ten sites to accommodate parties wishing to purchase together. Those wishing to purchase on the Hudson at reasonable prices should look at this property. Apply to S. SINCLAIR, *Tribune* Office, New-York.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the suburbs of Newark, eight minutes' walk from Morris and Essex Station; spacious double house, with cupola; 16 rooms above finished basement; every improvement, including gas; fine stable; 15 city lots; a profusion of choice fruit, shade and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; desirable neighborhood.

THOS. E. FISH, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER County, a first-class country place, containing six acres of land, large mansion, with all necessary outbuildings, garden, with a great variety of fruits and flowers, besides a large collection of greenhouse plants, among the finest in the country; situated three miles north of Central Park, opposite the residence of Lewis G. Morris, Esq. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT TARRYtown, on the Hudson River, a large and elegantly finished house, with one acre of ground. The house is heated by steam; has gas, hot and cold water through the house, and is in every respect a first-class dwelling, beautifully situated, commanding a full view of the river and surrounding country. For further information apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, IN THE VILLAGE of Astoria, a first-class residence, containing all modern improvements, situated on high ground and commanding a fine view of Hell Gate and East River; grounds 150x150; all kinds of fruit trees, stable, hennery, &c., in perfect order. Address GODILLOT, STEVENS & WHITE, No. 4 South William-st., New-York.

A CHEAP FARM ON LONG ISLAND, 37 miles from the City, containing 145 acres, well adapted for dairy purposes; fruit of all kinds; about 80 acres under cultivation; three miles from railroad; pleasant neighborhood; soil gravel loam; heavy chestnut, oak and hickory timber. Inquire of

S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT EAST CHESTER, TWO MILES from Williamsbridge, about 14 miles from the City, on the Boston post road, a country residence, with 200 acres of land, with house 44 feet square, and all the necessary outbuildings, commanding views of the Sound and adjacent country. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE IN RYE—A pleasant residence near the depot; house of medium size, two stories and basement, built in '52 and in perfect order; good stable, &c.; fruit and trees in variety, and a productive garden; land, three acres; rent $700, 3 acres; or $750, 7½ acres. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDSON, a genteel, recently built cottage residence of ten rooms; gas and water in the house; large lot; best location in the village; fine view of Hudson River; less than five minutes from depot. For particulars apply to S. R. KNAPP, Esq., Peekskill, or address Lock-box No. 37 B, Washington, D. C.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—About 10 miles from City Hall; one mile from Harlem Railroad Station, Tremont or Fordham. House has 13 rooms, range, furnace and bath; good stable; 1¾ acres land handsomely laid out and stocked with fruit. Apply to W. R. WOOD, No. 286 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE PLACE BEAUTIFULLY located in village of Hempstead, Long Island, 21 miles; good house, 11 rooms, gas throughout, good barn and outbuildings, excellent water, grounds well shaded, large grapery, good fruit; lot 104x270. Particulars with

A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A VERY superior residence with fine grounds and stables for sale, within two miles of Harlem Bridge, and 2¼ from the Park, by the new Boulevard. Neighborhood first class.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED NEAR THE depot, one hour and 26 minutes from New-York, at $83 per acre, fine land, first-class neighborhood. For particulars, inquire of J. H. K. BLAUVELT, No. 68 Wall-st., Room No. 4, rear stairway, between 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.

BOILING SPRING, N. J.—A NEW COUNtry house for sale, 11 rooms; 32 City lots; Erie Railway, 40 minutes from City; $12,000; very desirable and convenient. Views, plans and full description mailed to all applicants.

GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with fifty acres excellent land; three miles north of New-Haven; commanding fine views; quantities of choice fruit and berries; modern built house; beautifully shaded lawn; farm-house, barns, carriage-house, &c., in complete order. Apply at Earle's Hotel, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON THE Passaic River, near Newark, 47 acres, highly improved. Very beautiful place at Orienta, Westchester County, 11 acres. Also, farms and country seats in vicinity of this City, all sizes, and prices to suit. J. W. BOGERT, No. 95 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT Peekskill, on the Hudson, commanding a fine view of the river and Highlands; house has all the modern conveniences, suitable outbuildings; about 36 acres of land. Apply to M. C. HUSSEY, on the premises, or DERRICKSON & BARTLETT, No. 30 Beekman-st.

SCOTCH PLAINS, NEW-JERSEY.—A handsome country residence and five or more acres of land for sale, near the depot. House is large and in fine order. Good fruit and shade. Photographs and particulars at

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT OF 10 ACRES within 45 minutes of City; brick house, barn and all necessary outbuildings; house has twenty rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water; on Passaic River, opposite Newark, N. J. Apply to GEO. W. PLATT, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly-located place within an hour's ride of the City. House contains ten rooms and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A WELL-IMPROVED AND VERY productive farm, about 30 acres, within two miles of the city limits of Paterson, with small but comfortable house, barn, sheds, &c. Price $4,000, part on time; possession 1st April. Inquire of A. BURT, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT NYACK ON THE HUDSON—Cottage house, 14 rooms, one acre land, shade trees, good garden and fruit, full view of the river—$9,000. Summer residences to let. Apply to B. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A good house, about two acres in garden and fruit, on high ground, near the depot, for $7,500: $5,000 on mortgage; immediate possession. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

CHEAP FARM, NEAR CHATHAM, N. J.—154 acres in good fence, three apple orchards and other fruit; large two-story house, 12 rooms; ample outbuildings; only $8,000. Others cheap. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR FARM OF 200 ACRES, 21 miles from New-York, between New-Jersey Central and New-Jersey Railroads; excellent buildings, fine location and very healthy. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 182 Water-st., corner Pine-st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FARM AT AUCTION—WEDNESDAY, March 27, at 1 P. M., at Drake's Hotel. 64 acres; excellent buildings; abundant fruit; two running brooks. Inquire of Mr. DONNELLY on premises, or Mr. SIMMONS, No. 96 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL FARMS NEAR SOMERVILLE, Boundbrook, Metuchin and other points, from $1,500 to $15,000; pleasant homes within one hour by rail.

JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—HOUSE CONTAINING ten rooms, and five acres of choice land, with an abundance of apples, pears, &c.; pleasant location; price $7,500. Address X., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

FARMS ON NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND Morris and Essex Railroads of New-Jersey for sale. Also valuable Newark City property. DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 4.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
NO. 277 CANAL-ST.,

MANUFACTURERS OF WALNUT, CHESTNUT and fine ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, will remove about the 1st of April to their new and spacious warerooms, corner of Spring and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

We have at present the largest and best stock of CHAMBER FURNITURE of any house in this City, which we will sell prior to our removal at a very great reduction in prices.

CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.—The greatest variety of CHAMBER SUITES, made from Walnut or Chestnut; also the most extensive assortment of ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, is to be found at wholesale or retail, at Nos. 206 and 208 Canal-st., corner Mulberry, by EDWARD W. BAXTER & CO. We are manufacturers, and sell at lower prices than any other house in the City.

MESSRS. MINER & SOMERVILLE will, as for a number of years past, give their personal attention to sales of household furniture at the residences of families declining housekeeping, and at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1842.

TO LET.

TO LET.
3 story H. S. B. H. West 22d-st.................$2,700
4 story E. B. B. S. house, furnished, 42d-st..........3,600
Cottage at Islip. Houses at Morrisania.
Country Seat at Tubby Hook. Permits of
VAN ZANDT BROS.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—STORES NOS. 10 BROADWAY, 30 Water, 38 Front, 189 South, 34 Warren, (lower part,) and 164 Greenwich-st., (whole building.) Desirable offices in Nos. 68 Broadway, 60 and 62 Wall-st., 4 Hanover, and No. 11 Lafayette-place, corner of 4th-st., with entrance on Broadway. Lots Nos. 56 Washington and 32 West sts.; stables Nos. 29 East 12th-st. and 14½ Pearl-st. Apply to WM. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 55 Broadway.

TO LEASE—THE NEW BUILDINGS NOW BEING completed on the four lots on the southeast corner of Houston and Greene sts., 100x100. Parties desirous of locating on this great line of improvement will please examine the buildings and call upon me immediately in relation to renting the same. Steam will be introduced if required. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE East River, between 62d and 68th sts. Two adjacent country houses, (each with garden, barn, ice-house, &c.,) fronting on the East River, with about fifteen acres of ground attached, and a river front of about 1,000 feet. Possession May 1. Apply to WM. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 436 West 22d-st.; house 38 feet by 50 feet, lot 33 by 94; this house is replete with Croton water, gas-fixtures, furnace, &c., and every convenience that can be desired; it will be rented only to a perfectly responsible and private family; possession will be given April 15. Apply to A. R. CUSHMAN, No. 182 9th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE AT RAVENSwood, two stories, with basement and attic, and a quarter of an acre of ground; fifteen minutes' walk from the James-slip and 34th-st. ferries; good neighborhood, and near the East River. Apply to CHAS. H. ROGERS, No. 80 Wall-st., corner Pearl-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR AT Rye, on Long Island Sound, furnished, the elegant country residence of John C. Jay (now in Europe) to a private family only; rent $2,500. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Counselor, &c., No. 26 Broad-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET—NO. 183 Union-st., Brooklyn; brown-stone house, location good; possession can be given about April 1 prox. Apply to JEREMIAH CURTIS, No. 215 Fulton-st., New-York City.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR SIX OR TWELVE months, the brown-stone front house No. 108 West Warren-st., between Court and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn; rent $200 a month. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. PATE, No. 60 Fulton-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, A MODERN TWO-story house, on Main-st., near Brick Church Station; 12 rooms, bath, water-closet, range, furnace and gas; small stable; lot 60x260; possession 1st April; rent $1,000. Address Box No. 299 New-York Post-office.

WATER FRONT ON EAST RIVER—TO lease, the block of ground foot of Madison-st., Greenpoint, Brooklyn, with bulkhead complete, formerly occupied for shipyard; water deep enough for largest vessels. Apply to JOHN T. WILLIAMS, 72 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND STABLE ON MADISON-SQUARE TO LET, FURNISHED—On 23d-st.; an elegant four-story brown-stone house, with stable on an adjoining street; rent $600 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, handsomely furnished throughout. For particulars apply to the owner, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN BROOKLYN, A first-class English basement house on 2d-place, near Court-st.: fully and completely furnished and in perfect order: rent $250 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, for the Summer, two or three cottages in a village noted for its freedom from fevers of every description, and accessible to the City. Apply at No. 87 Wall-st., second floor.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front store, No. 71 Warren-st., opposite the Hudson River Railroad Depot. Apply to WM. A. MARTIN, No. 69 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—ON 5TH-AV., A SUPERBLY furnished house with extension and stable, for two or three years: rent $1,000 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house in a fine neighborhood on 31st-st. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 442 8th-av., No. 76 Cedar-st.

TO LET—TWO ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSES, brown-stone fronts, Nos. 10 and 14 9th-st., with all the modern improvements; can be seen by permit. Apply at No. 221 Washington, corner of Barclay-st.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, 100 FEET west of Union-square, a substantial full-size house, of brick, with marble trimmings. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—COTTAGE, STABLE AND FOUR lots of ground on 65th-st., near 3d-av. Apply at No. 182 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock; or No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—A VERY FINE LARGE FRONT ROOM and bedroom, very desirably situated, between 6th and 8th av. railroads. Apply at No. 308 Spring-st., corner Renwick, in the store.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE first-class four-story brown-stone front house No. 21 East 22d-st., near Broadway. Apply to W. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—A ROOM 40 BY 100 FEET, WITH steam power. Apply at the factory corner of Washington and Eagle sts., Greenpoint, or to BURR & CO., No. 222 Front-st.

OFFICES TO LET—SEVERAL VERY DEsirable offices to let, in the new building corner of Water and Pine sts. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., on the premises.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, high-stoop house in 42d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; rent $4,000; possession May 1. E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, ON TWENTY-second-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., an elegantly furnished house; rent $300 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A COZY BRICK house, near 5th-av., Harlem; modern improvements; rent $150 per month. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED HOUSE TO let in Bergen, N. J., 13 rooms, garden, fruit-trees, &c.; possession immediately. Address D. L., Box No. 1,285 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 20x65, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD LOFTS OF building No. 75 John-st. Apply to W. H. DICKINSON & CO.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—LARGE AND small rooms, well lighted, to let with steam power. Apply to JOHN S. MEYER, No. 165 West 26th-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, completely furnished, on 2d-place, Brooklyn, for one year from April 20. Inquire at No. 15 Platt-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE, SIXTY FEET deep and fourteen feet wide, for a gentleman's furnishing store, in Sweeny's Hotel. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—HALF OF A HOUSE IN WEST 69TH-st., near 10th-av. Apply to E. BENEDICT, Pier No. 41 North River.

TO LET—A BROADWAY STORE, No. 862 Broadway, corner Broadway and Union-square. Apply to S. W. H. WARD, No. 387 Broadway.

STORE IN PARK-PLACE.—RUNNING through to Barclay-st., to let. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOUR VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply in the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—PART OF THE OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

OFFICE DESK-ROOM TO LET—APPLY at No. 22 Bible House.

WANTED TO LEASE—TWO OR MORE lots, with or without buildings. Address F. W. H., Station D, Bible House.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED.

Wanted, for the Summer, by a small family, a moderate sized house, comfortably furnished, with a good garden and stable, situated on the east bank of the Hudson, between Riverdale and Tarrytown. Address, stating terms, G. H., Box No. 713 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—TO HIRE A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house in a respectable locality in this City from 12th-st. to 100th-st., in good order, containing Croton, gas, bath, &c.; possession April 1, or soon after; rent not over $600 or $700. Address W. M. H., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, OR PART OF A house, for a family of three persons, either in New-York or within 15 miles from the City Hall, near a depot. Address, stating terms and particulars, E. C., Box No. 2,389 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—AN OLD FASHioned two or three story house, west of 6th-av. and below 14th-st.; any one having such a house for sale at a reasonable price, can hear of a purchaser by addressing L. M., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE CONTAINING 7 to 9 rooms, in a good neighborhood; will pay $700 to $850 per year rent for same. Address H. B., Box 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE, furnished or unfurnished, within seventy-five miles of this City. Address N. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, stating location and rent.

WANTED—A NEAT HOUSE, CONTAINING 10 or 12 rooms, about one hour's ride from the City; rent must be moderate. Address, giving full particulars, G. N., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CHAPEL OR HALL, SUITABLE for a Sabbath-school or lecture-room, between 15th and 30th sts. Address E. FERRIS, No. 186 Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD AND ELEGANT ROOMS ON Madison-av. for a family requiring one or two spacious rooms, furnished or unfurnished, can be had by a party of high standing requiring a permanent home; private table. Address, with real name, Box No. 73 Station G.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, and one child six years old, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address, stating terms and particulars, MINTON, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS—Elegant and exclusive parlors, and a capital cuisine, suitable to merchants, clubmen and their families, may be had at No. 155 West 14th-st. References required.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS BY A GENtleman and wife in a strictly private family. Address, stating location, HOME, Box No. 3,467. References exchanged.

NO 55, EAST 28TH-ST.—ROOMS TO LET with board; no moving on the first of May; references required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES BREAKING up housekeeping can have good board and pleasant rooms for the season at Cornwall, Conn., a very healthy region, among mountains and pine groves. Terms reasonable. By avoiding high rents money will be saved.

Rev. L. F. DUDLEY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 3.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 10.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 17.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 27.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage
Second Cabin Passage.......................$150
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL. 100
Chief Cabin Passage
Second Cabin Passage.......................$125
80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO FRANCE DIRECT.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS. SIR JAMES ANDERSON, Commander.

The French "Company of Charterers" of the GREAT EASTERN, having provided the ship with new boilers, and thoroughly refitted and refurnished her in every department, with special reference to this service, will run her regularly between New-York and Brest, as follows:

LEAVING NEW-YORK.		LEAVING BREST.	
TUESDAY	April 9	SATURDAY	April 27.
THURSDAY	May 16	TUESDAY	June 4
SATURDAY	June 22	THURSDAY	July 11
TUESDAY	July 30	SATURDAY	Aug. 24
THURSDAY	Sept. 12	TUESDAY	Oct. 1
SATURDAY	Oct. 19	THURSDAY	Nov. 7

TAKING ONLY FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS.

Passage rates in gold, or its equivalent, $140, $125, $100, according to location and size of room. Tickets for the home passage issued at a reduction of $20 to passengers returning previous to August. Passengers can be furnished on board with railroad tickets from Brest to Paris at the reduced rate of $10 50 for first-class and $7 50 for second-class, being a reduction of 25 per cent. on regular rates. Twenty cubic feet of baggage allowed to each passenger. Letters of credit issued for England and Continent.

For passage apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Passage Agents, No. 84 Broadway.
For freight, to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 117 Front-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, Mar. 23
ERIN, CUTTING..........SATURDAY, Mar. 30
ENGLAND, GRACE..........SATURDAY, April 6
VIRGINIA, PROWSE..........SATURDAY, Apr. 13
And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge. Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Cabin passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $90 in gold; Steerage passage, $ in currency.

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT....SATURDAY, Mar. 23
EUROPE..........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, April 6
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, April 20
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, May 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.

Baggage checked through to Paris.

Medical attendance free of charge.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, March 23, at 8 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7½ o'clock at the latest.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD.....SATURDAY, March 23
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN.....SATURDAY, March 30
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, sails.....SATURDAY, April 6
From Pier No. 20 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $110 and $90; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

Passengers also forwarded to Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA..........March 20
MALTA..........March 27

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY....Mar. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY....Mar. 23
CITY OF MANCHESTER..........WEDNESDAY....Mar. 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........SATURDAY....Mar. 30
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY....April 6
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamer
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
From Antwerp..........SATURDAY, March 23
From New-York..........SATURDAY, April 13
taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms..........$75—$90 00
Steerage..........32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin..........90 00
Steerage..........40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin..........$170 | Steerage..........$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.

Other first-class steamers will follow from either side every second SATURDAY.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

For passage or freight apply to
HILLER & CO., No. 3 Chambers-st.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

RETURN TICKETS, $200, GOLD.

THE INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE TRADE:
CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF BOSTON,
CITY OF LONDON, CITY OF NEW-YORK,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,
from Pier No. 45 North River, New-York,
EVERY SATURDAY.

SPEED AND ACCOMMODATION UNSURPASSED.

PRICE OF FIRST-CLASS PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD:
New-York to Liverpool..$110....Round Trip..........$175
New-York to London....115....Round Trip..........185
New-York to Paris......125....Round Trip..........200

Return Tickets good for twelve months.

Return Tickets, via Liverpool, London, New-Haven and Dieppe, allow Paris passengers to break the journey at Liverpool and London.

For further information apply at the offices of the Company: William Inman, Tower Building, Liverpool; Eives & Macey, No. 61 King William-st., London; Jules Decoue, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; John G. Dale, No. 111 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; or to JOHN G. DALE, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 30.
ACONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, April 13.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 27.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, May 11.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, March 30, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates. Freight will be taken and through bills of lading issued to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.......March 23 | SATURDAY.....April 20
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., FROM PIER No. 4 NORTH RIVER.

Elegant side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA......BARTON....SATURDAY, Mar. 23
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS....SATURDAY, Mar. 30
........GREENE....SATURDAY, April 6
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SHIPPING.

1867. HO! FOR THE GOLD MINES! 1867.

THE MONTANA AND IDAHO TRANSPORTATION LINE WILL GIVE THROUGH BILLS LADING TO FORT BENTON, HELENA, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNOCK CITY, DIAMOND CITY, DEER LODGE, AND ALL POINTS IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.

All steamers of this line class A No. 1. We have our own trains to fulfill our contracts.

The A No. 1 light draught steamer AMELIA POE, THOMAS POE, master, will leave SATURDAY, March 16, (or as soon as navigation is open in Omaha.)

The A No. 1 light draught steamer YORKTOWN, G. W. EBERT, master, will leave on SATURDAY, March 23.

The A No. 1 light-draught steamer NYMPH NO. 2, CHARLES HARTON, Master, will leave ——, March 24.

The A. No. 1 light draught steamer G. A. THOMPSON, will leave TUESDAY, March 26.

The A No. 1 light draught steamer DEER LODGE, ——, master, will leave WEDNESDAY, April 3.

The A No. 1 light-draught steamer BERTHA, W. B. PERSIEL, master, will leave April 5.

The other boats of the line will be started during the season, as may be required.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.; or
JOHN G. COPELIN, Agent,
S. E. corner Maine and Olive sts., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, CHAS. HOYER, Master, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, April 6, at 8 A. M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 42.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES, will follow..........April 20
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR....May 4
For freight or passage apply to
ISAAC TAYLOR, President, No. 40 Broadway.

GRAND EXCURSION. TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The new and first-class ocean-going iron steamship HAVANA, 2,000 tons burden, STEPHEN WHITMAN, Commander, will make an excursion from New-York to Havre and back, sailing from Pier No. 46 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking passengers for Paris, London and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving passengers holding excursion tickets about six weeks in Europe.

This magnificent steamship is divided into water-tight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.

The HAVANA will carry only first-class passengers.

An experienced surgeon on board.

Price of passage, in currency, to Havre, $150 and $175. To Havre and return, $250 and $300, according to size of state-room.

For further particulars and passage apply to the agents.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st., or
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO., Corner of Broadway and Franklin-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA. VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $314 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

MARCH 1.—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.

MARCH 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

MARCH 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

Will dispatch the first-class steamships
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, March 30.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. BEHM, April 20.
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN, and
AMERICA, Capt WAKEMAN.
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH—EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamers
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, March 21.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, March 28.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Atkins, Commander, sails March 23.
SAN SALVADOR, Nickerson, Commander, sails Mar. 30.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, March 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. Freight marked care of Atlantic and Gulf Railroad will be forwarded free of charge. For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.

Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship MARMION, Capt. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, March 23, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new light-draft sidewheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN. Owing to the storm this steamer, having been unavoidably detained, will positively sail for the above port on SATURDAY NEXT, 23d of March, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, March 23.
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, March 30.
MATANZAS, on SATURDAY, April 6.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow March 30.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—The fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA is now receiving freight and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, March 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida Ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets issued to all points on the South Carolina and connecting railroads.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice......Saturday, March 30
ARAGO.........H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, April 13
MISSISSIPPI...C. Sumner........Saturday, April 27
FULTON........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, May 11
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice......Saturday, May 25
ARAGO.........H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, June 8
and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS..........
SECOND-CLASS..........$120
70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. & S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

FOR CHINA, VIA CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. W. G. FURBER, will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at noon, on SATURDAY, April 1, for Japan and Shanghai, touching at St. Vincent, Capetown, Mauritius, Singapore and Hong Kong, and taking a limited number of first cabin passengers. Apply at the Company's Office, No. 59 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of goods per steamer *Bavaria*, from Hamburg Jan. 20 and Southampton Jan. 23, (which vessel put back to Southampton in distress,) are hereby notified that part of her cargo has been transhipped per steamer *Hammonia*, recently arrived at this port. In order to facilitate delivery of cargo, they will please call at the office of the undersigned, present their bills of lading for indorsement and sign the average bond.
LAWSON & WALKER, Average Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1867.

AUCTION SALES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF REMOVAL,

A. ROUX, NO. 479 BROADWAY, Will sell at auction, through THEALL & BROS., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 28th and 29th of March, at 10½ o'clock, each day, his ENTIRE STOCK OF RICH FURNITURE, comprising rosewood, plain and gilt, walnut and oak suites for parlor, library, dining-room and chamber. Also, superb cabinet, hall-stand.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

SOUTH 9TH-ST.—Four lots of land, with the first-class three-story and attic brown-stone front house thereon, situate on north side of South 9th-st., between 4th and 5th sts., and known as No. 100; house 25 by 55 feet; has modern improvements, and in good order. Lots 25 and 22 by 120 feet.

SOUTH 9TH-ST.—Three lots of land, with three-story brick house thereon, on south side of South 9th-st., between 2d and 3d sts., No. 25; house 40 feet deep, with extension; has modern improvements, and is in good order. Lots 25 by 100 feet.

SOUTH 9TH-ST.—Three-story and attic brown-stone front house and lot on north side South 9th-st., between 2d and 3d sts., No. 34; house 45 feet deep, modern improvements, in good order. Lot 23 feet 4 inches.

SOUTH 9TH-ST.—Twelve lots on South 9th-st., between 7th and 8th sts.

9TH-ST.—One lot west side, 105 feet south of South 9th-st.

RUSH-ST.—Two lots south side, 181 feet west of Division-av.

BROADWAY, OR DIVISION-AV.—Four lots north side, between 3d and Wythe avs.

HOOPER-ST.—Two lots on south side, between Bedford and Wythe avs.

HEWES-ST.—Two lots south side, between Marcy and Lee avs.

HAMILTON-ST.—Four lots east side, between Myrtle and Park avs.

PENN-ST.—Five lots southeast corner of Penn-st. and Marcy-av.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE MAISON DOREE, No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square, consisting of ALL THE ELEGANT FURNITURE, SILVER, SILVER and GOLD PLATE, LINEN, PORCELAIN, AND GLASSWARE, DRAPERIES, BRONZES, MIRRORS, CHANDELIERS, CARPETS, &c., &c. Also THE ENTIRE EXTENSIVE AND MOST VALUABLE STOCK OF WINES AND LIQUORS, imported expressly for this house of the most rare and choice description. Also PRESERVES, FRUITS AND STORES. To be sold without reserve, ON THE PREMISES, on TUESDAY, 19, WEDNESDAY, 20, THURSDAY, 21, FRIDAY, 22, and SATURDAY, 23d of March, At 10½ o'clock, each day.

The WINES and LIQUORS will be sold on Friday and Saturday, 22d and 23d, with a separate catalogue.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, AT 12 o'clock, at the Franklin House, corner of Fulton and Water sts., Brooklyn (under the direction of Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee).

No. 5 DUNHAM-PLACE—The three-story high-stoop brick house.

No. 89 WYCKOFF-ST.—The three-story mastic-front house.

No. 93 WYCKOFF-ST.—The three-story mastic-front house.

1 lot northeast side Partition-st., near Van Brunt-st.; 25x100.

37 lots on Locust and Rapeyle sts., near 3d-st.; each 25x150.

20 lots on Nassau and Locust sts., near 2d-st.; 25x150.

Maps and particulars at the office.

SATURDAY, March 23.

At 10 o'clock, at Horace Ward's Hotel, Mott-Haven, (Under the direction of Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee) 3 lots of land on Walton-av., adjoining Buena Vista, with a valuable water-front on the Harlem River.

Maps and particulars at the office.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON, Auctioneers, No. 84 Cedar-st., will give their personal attention to sales of Household Furniture, at the residences of families declining housekeeping and at their salesroom.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Thursday, March 21,) at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 13 East River:
4,000 Boxes fresh Sicily Oranges, part Mountain.
1,700 Boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Alberto*, from Palermo.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 26 and 27, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.: LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF STATUARY, CARRARA MARBLE FIGURES AND GROUPES, VASES, FLORENTINE MOSAIC TABLES, &c., &c., comprising the finest and most artistic collection ever offered at auction in this country, recently imported by the well-known house of F. Zannoni & Co., of Florence. Detailed advertisement of which will appear in Sunday's papers. Will be on exhibition MONDAY MORNING, 25th inst.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WEST HOUSTON, NEAR BROADWAY, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST HOUSTON-ST.—The two three-story high-stoop houses and lots on the south side of this street, being 47 feet front, and only 103 feet west of Broadway. This property will now rent for about $6,000 per annum, and from its peculiar position will greatly improve in value. Terms liberal. Sale positive.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SALE OF ROSEWOOD, black walnut and other parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture, lace-curtains, French plate mirrors, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 120 4th-st., opposite Washington Parade Ground, the entire rich furniture of the house, most of which has been made to order by Belter, Springmyer and others, and is really beautiful. Catalogues ready early this A. M.

N. B.—Goods must be removed this day and to-morrow.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

CABINETMAKERS' STOCK OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW, at No. 8 Murray-st., at 10½ o'clock, a large and varied stock of City-made work, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor suites of various kinds, rosewood and black walnut chamber suites, library and dining-room suites, book-case, lounges, easy-chairs, &c. Catalogues at sale.

N. B.—GEORGE COOK gives his personal attention to the sale of furniture at the residences of owners or at his salesrooms, No. 8 Murray-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn:

Rosewood pianos, mirrors, velvet and other carpets, oil-cloths; also a large assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, mattresses, fancy goods, china, &c., &c. At 12 M., one close panel coach, one first-class top buggy, and one road buggy, all nearly new.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, March 22, at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture. Also, 25 walnut and oak sitting and standing desks, chairs and stools. Also, five cases stationery and fancy goods in great variety. All to be sold on account of whom it may concern.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MESSRS. MINER & SOMERVILLE will, as for a number of years past, give their personal attention to sales of household furniture at the residences of families declining housekeeping, and at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL AT auction on TUESDAY, March 26, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (for account of whom it may concern:) $62,000 Toledo, Logansport and Northern Indiana Railroad Company First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds (Hypothecated) $1,000 each.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, March 1, 1867.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES OF ORDNANCE.—There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, Philadelphia, Penn., a lot of old and unserviceable articles of ordnance, embracing shot and shell, about seven hundred (700) carbines, breech-loaders, about twenty-five hundred (2,500) muskets, rifled and smooth-bore, gun carriages and other stores.

The articles will be sold in lots.

Terms: One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the New-York Navy-yard, on THURSDAY, 4th of April, 1867, at 12 M., the United States steamer IDAHO, upward of two thousand six hundred (2,600) tons burden, with all her machinery, spars and sails complete.

A schedule of the articles to be sold with the vessel will be shown at the Navy-yard. The purchaser will deposit, immediately after the sale, twenty (20) per cent. of the purchase money—the balance to be paid, and the vessel removed from the yard within ten (10) days after the day of sale—in default of which the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

By order of the Navy Department.
CHAS. H. BELL, Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., Commandant Navy-yard, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE.

J. F. PIERCE, Esq., REFEREE.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, HAGGERTY & PHELPS will sell on TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1867, at the Exchange Salesrooms, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the valuable

STORE PROPERTY,

ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF PECK-SLIP AND FRONT-ST.

known as No. 35 Peck-slip and No. 237 Front-st.

About 50 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

IMPORTANT SALE OF A VERY FINE COLLECTION OF HIGH CLASS ORIGINAL MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, BY LEADING ARTISTS OF THE BELGIAN, FLEMISH AND FRENCH SCHOOLS.

Every one of which is guaranteed as represented, comprising one of the finest collections of representative pictures of these schools ever offered at auction in this City.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 20th and 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock, at their Fifth-avenue Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., a large and elegant collection of original modern oil-paintings, of the Belgian, Flemish and French schools, recently received from Europe, and never before exhibited in this country, forming one of the finest assemblages of Works of Art of the above schools, which has ever been presented to the American public or public competition. The collection embraces among others

TWO FINE PASTORAL SCENES BY LOUIS ROBBE, of Brussels.

Three Highly Finished Interiors by THEODORE GERARD, of Brussels.

Exterior and Horses, by W. VERSCHUUR, of the Hague, beyond doubt the finest picture by this celebrated artist ever imported.

Marine View off Ostend, by F. WURSIN, of Brussels.

An exquisitely finished interior, entitled the BRIDAL TOILET, BY C. PECRUS, OF PARIS, and others of great merit, by

David Col,
E. Verbockhoven,
F. Strobel,
J. C. Vaarberg,
H. Savry,
M. A. Koekkoeck,
A. Eversen,
and others.

Louis Van Kuyck,
C. Wanters,
Fauvelet,
A. Moerman,
J. Ruyten,
L. DeWinter,
C. Leickert,

E. J. Boks,
M. Arnoux,
H. Diliens,
P. Van Wyngaert,
F. Lebret,
F. Kruseman,
T. Roxerse,

Also from a private collection by the following American artists:

THE INDIAN MAIDEN, BY JEROME THOMPSON, one of his latest and best works. Also, examples from the easels of

A. B. Durand,
E. Leutze,
and others.

Thos. Hicks,
A. F. Bellows,

R. W. Weir,
Alfred Jones,

The above are NOW ON EXHIBITION, free, day and evening. Catalogues can be obtained at the Gallery or at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 596.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS,

Being the entire private collections of George H. Lemist, Esq., of New-York City, and Alex. White, Esq., of Chicago.

Consisting of specimens of the most important works of the following modern masters:

The American school is represented by:
D. Huntington,
A. B. Durand,
F. E. Church,
Eastman Johnson,
S. R. Gifford,
Wm. Hart,
James M. Hart,
De Haas,
Paul Weber,

W. T. Richards,
S. R. Mignot,
A. D. Shattuck,
R. M. Staigg,
A. F. Bellows,
S. Colman,
Geo. H. Hall,
A. F. Tait,
M. B. Kittell.

The French School by the following artists:
H. Merle,
Fauvelet,
Beranger,
Toulmouche,
F. Willems,
Hamon,
Fichel,
Lambinet,
Brillouin,
C. Troyon,

Edward Frere,
Plassan,
De Jonghe
E. Voillemot,
Trayer,
H. Baron,
Compte Calix,
A. Jourdan,
Girardet,
Guillemin.

The Flemish and Dusseldorf Schools are represented by:
Heilbuth,
Joseph Lies,
Meyer Von Bremen,
Carl Hubner,
Boser,
Boetcher,
B. C. Koek Koek,
Hamman,
Dieffenbach,
Hiddeman,
Prof. Judson,
Prof. Grund,

Prof. Hildebrandt,
Verschuur,
Preyer,
Verboeckhoven,
L. Robbe,
L. De Beul,
F. E. Meyerheim,
Gesselschap,
Van Schendel,
Calsch,
Dillens,
Moeslinger,

with others of the American, French, Flemish and English Schools. To be sold by HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, at their Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, March 27, and THURSDAY, March 28.

They will be on exhibition on and after Friday, 22d inst., from 8½ A. M. until 10 P. M. to days of sale.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on MONDAY, April 22, 1867, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, in the City of New-York, several pieces or parcels of improved and unimproved real estate, belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

Description of property, together with the terms and conditions of sale, may be had upon application at this office, where will be furnished, on and after April 15, maps of the property to be sold.

Warrantee deeds will be given to all purchasers.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 19, 1867.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 116TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

116TH-ST.—Four lots situate on the south side of 116th-st., 250 feet west of 1st-av., each 25 by 100 feet 10 inches. 116th-st. is 100 feet wide.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF VERMONT SS.—Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed, issued out of the Honorable District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont, I shall sell at public auction, at the Custom-house, in Burlington, Vermont, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1867, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, 23,100 pairs of PAUNELLA SHOE PATTERNS, the same having been ordered to be sold by a decree of said Court.

Given under my hand, at Chester, in said District, this 14th day of March, A. D. 1867.
H. H. HENRY, Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 75TH AND 76TH sts. and 12th-av., together with the water rights in front of the same.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

15 LOTS—On the easterly side of the Hudson River Railroad (12th-av.) and between 74th and 76th sts., together with the water right in front of the same.

75TH-ST.—20 lots and gores on the south side of 75th-st., 175 feet east of 12th-av.

75TH-ST.—5 lots on north side of 75th-st., 150 feet east of 12th-av.

76TH-ST.—5 lots on south side of 76th-st., 100 feet east of 12th-av.

1 LOT AND GORE—On north side of 76th-st., 100 feet east of 12th-av.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers.

FORTY-EIGHTH AUCTION SALE.

75,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1867.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 27, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, 75,000 TONS of fresh mined Coal, from the Lackawanna Regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of April, 1867.

TERMS: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS WILL SELL AT auction, TUESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASE, 25x100, being 300 feet west of 5th-av. Full particulars at Auctioneer's office, No. 11 Pine-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

FAVORITE STEAMBOAT META, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, Will leave south side of Barclay-st. Ferry as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 5th, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, 6th, 3 P. M.
Thursday, 7th, 3 P. M.	Friday, 8th, 8 A. M.
Saturday, 9th, 9 A. M.	Monday, 11th, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, 12th, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, 13th, 11½ A. M.
Thursday, 14th, 12 M.	Friday, 15th, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, 16th, 2½ P. M.	Monday, 18th, 3 P. M.

MARCH—1867.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, AND RED BANK.

Steamer SEA BIRD will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 19.........3 P. M.	Monday, 18.........2½ P. M.
Wednesday, 20.........3 P. M.	Wednesday, 20.........7½ A. M.
Thursday, 21.........3½ P. M.	Thursday, 21.........8 A. M.
Saturday, 23.........9½ A. M.	Friday, 22.........8½ A. M.
Tuesday, 26.........10½ A. M.	Monday, 25.........8½ A. M.
Thursday, 28.........12½ P. M.	Wednesday, 27.........10 A. M.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On and after March 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) New-York:

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. F. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.

The new and beautiful sidewheel steamer RIVER QUEEN will be put on the route to Sag Harbor about May 1, 1867.
DAVID WILLIAMS, President, No. 5 Beekman-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

1867.—FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT ESOPUS, WESTPORT, POUGHKEEPSIE, MILTON, MARLBOROUGH, NEWBURGH, CORNWALL AND COZZENS', CONNECTING WITH ELLENVILLE AND DELHI STAGES.—The splendid steamboat THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, will make her first trip for the above places on THURSDAY, March 21, inst., leaving New-York from foot of Harrison-st., North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., and will leave New-York regularly thereafter, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at the same hour. Returning, will leave Rondout on alternate days at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15, and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MARBLE MANTELS.—350 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.

Director..........MAX MARETZEK

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

The free list is entirely suspended, with exception of the tickets issued to the Press.

FRIDAY, ONLY NIGHT OF MARTHA.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, March 22, at 8, Only night of Flotow's popular opera,
MARTHA. MARTHA.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Mme. NATALI TESTA,
BARAGLI, ANTONUCCI, FOSSATI.
Conductor..........CARL BERGMANN.

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 23, GRAND GALA MATINEE. Only appearance at a Matinee of MME. PAREPA-ROSA, And positively last time of
NORMA. NORMA.

On MONDAY EVENING, March 25, MME. PAREPA-ROSA. LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

TUESDAY—DON GIOVANNI.

The sale of reserved seats of tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING at the Box Office of the Academy, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.

First appearance of MME. PAREPA-ROSA.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 21, at 8.
NORMA. NORMA.

Reserved seats and tickets may now be had at the Box Office of the Academy, Brooklyn, and at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.

DIRECTOR..........MAX MARETZEK.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 23, AT 1. GRAND ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE. Only appearance at a Matinee of MME. PAREPA-ROSA. Positively Last Performance of
NORMA. NORMA. NORMA.
MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
MME. NATALI TESTA.
MAZZOLENI, ANTONUCCI.
TICKETS, $1 50 EACH TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE. NO RESERVED SEATS.

Tickets can now be had at the usual places.

SPECIAL NOTICE—THE LADY PATRONS are respectfully requested to purchase their tickets early, to avoid crowding and inconvenience at the Ticket Office.

STEINWAY HALL—SATURDAY.

SYMPHONY SOIREE.

THEODORE THOMAS' FIFTH AND LAST SYMPHONY SOIREE,

On SATURDAY EVENING, March 23, at 8, when the following works will be performed:
Two Entr'actes to the drama, "Rosamunde"....Schubert
Concerto for Piano, in E minor, Opp. 11..........Chopin
First movement. Allegro maestoso.
Mr. EMILE GUYON.
Symphony No. 7. A Op. 92..........Beethoven
The First Walpurgisnight. Op. 60..........Mendelssohn

SOLOISTS:
Miss JULIA HOSTIN, Mr. W. J. HILL,
Mr. MARCO DUSCHNITZ.
THE CHORAL SOCIETY, MENDELSSOHN UNION. Under the direction of Mr. W. BERGE, and GRAND ORCHESTRA OF EIGHTY PERFORMERS.
Conductor..........THEO. THOMAS

Tickets $1 50 each. No extra charge for reserved seats. Seats can now be secured at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s music-store, No. 820 Broadway; at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and at the office of Steinway Hall.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.

THURSDAY NEXT, MARCH 21, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF M. M. SORIBOT AND CHANDORA, AND MMES. ROSA SAUNIER AND CARNEL.

LE SUPPLICE D'UNE FEMME, Drama in three acts, by Alexander Dumas.

L'AMOUR D'UNE INGENUE, Comedy in one act.

Ticket office at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

MR. CHARLES FISHER respectfully announces that HIS BENEFIT will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, when will be presented, for the first time in two years, Lovel's popular play entitled A WIFE'S SECRET.

Box office now open.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

A Vocal and Instrumental Concert for the benefit of the New-England Church will be given in their edifice in West 41st-st., near 6th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 21.
Mr. J. N. PATTISON, the celebrated Pianist.
Mrs. I. B. REED, Mr. E. N. Flutist.
Miss HARRISON,
Mr. MILLARD,
Mr. GEO. E. AIKEN.
and a number of other well-known vocalists have kindly volunteered their services for the occasion.

Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Scribner & Co.'s, No. 654 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

STEINWAY ROOMS.

CHAMBER MUSIC.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 21, at 8 o'clock, THIRD SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC.
By WM. MASON, Piano. G. MATZKA, Viola.
THEO. THOMAS, 1st Violin. MAX SCHWARZ, Viola.
J. MOSENTHAL, 2d Violin. FR. BERGNER, Violoncello.

PROGRAMME.
QUINTET, String, C Minor..........Mozart
SONATE, Piano and Violin, A Minor, Op. 105..Schumann
QUARTETTE, String, D, Op. 18, No. 3......Beethoven

Tickets, $1 50 each, may be had at the music-stores.

STEINWAY HALL.

Grand Concert for the benefit of little Florence Reynolds, MONDAY EVENING, March 25, 1867. The following artists have kindly volunteered: Miss NETTIE STERLING, contralto; Signor REMI, baritone; Mr. J. A. DAWSON, pianist; Mr. S. P. WARREN, organist; Mr. J. P. MORGAN, organist. Tickets, $1.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

THE ANNUAL GRAND MASQUERADE BALL OF THE GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, MARCH 21, 1867.

The Ball will open at 8½ o'clock.

TWO FULL ORCHESTRAS, Under the leadership of A. BERNSTEIN and C. DIETZ will alternately discourse the Dance and Promenade Music throughout the evening.

The Committee have made extensive preparations for entertaining the audience with elaborately planned MASQUERADE PROCESSIONS, and various Scenes, Sports, and Incidents of the CARNIVAL. None but masks will be admitted on the floor until after 12 o'clock. Supper a la carte from 10 o'clock.

Masks and every variety of costumes can be procured at the Academy during the evening.

Tickets $15 each, (not transferable) admitting one gentleman and two ladies. Can be had of members of the Society only, viz.: Fred. Kapp, No. 4 Wall-st.; Eug. Bollin, No. 24 Exchange-place; F. W. Heyne, No. 59 Beaver-st.; O. Ottendorfer, No. 17 Chatham-st.; C. G. Gunther, No. 502 Broadway; M. Grashof, No. 19 Platt-st.; Wm. Steinway, No. 71 East 14th-st.; George Nembach, No. 141 8th-st.; J. Windmuller, corner 14th-st. and 4th-av.; L. Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.; L. Burger, No. 58 Bowery; O. Ernst, No. 62 Bowery; L. A. Grasse, No. 320 Greenwich-st.; Dr. O. Lellmann, No. 81 East 4th-st.; Chas. Hauselt, No. 39 Spruce-st.; G. Varrelmann, No. 6 Hanover-st.; Wm. Rasmers, No. 16 Exchange-place, and others. By order of the Committee.
H. C. F. KOCH, Secretary.

LIEDERKRANZ BALL—SPECIAL NOTICE. METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, PRECINCT No. 26, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1867.

Company to the Liederkranz Ball THIS EVENING, at the Academy of Music, will be admitted at the main entrance on Irving-place. Coaches will approach from the north through Irving-pl., passing out through 14th-st. to 4th-av. In taking up, coaches will form in the same order established for the delivery of their company. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door, and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be $1 for each passenger, without regard to distance in the City. No coach will be allowed in line but such as are passed by Inspector.
CHAS. N. BRACKETT, Captain and Inspector of Hackney Coaches.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX, LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Sixty magnificent scenes, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrims' Progress. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock.
ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.

5:30 P. M.—Way train for Suffern.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45, 3:45, 4:30, 6:15 and *11 P. M.—*Daily. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22, run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

THE GRAND LOCAL SENSATIONAL DRAMA.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7 3-4.

OUR TENEMENT-HOUSES.

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Being a truthful and THRILLING PICTURE OF NEW-YORK LIFE.

On exhibition at all hours, the ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES!

MME. HINES, THE BEARDED LADY.

A GIANT AND GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD, TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.

GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS.

OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN. AT 7 1-2.

FAREWELL NIGHTS OF EDWIN BOOTH!

Mr. Stuart has to announce that, as on all previous seasons,

THE CLOSING NIGHTS

of Mr. Booth's engagement will be devoted to the performance of a different play on each night, thus offering the opportunity of seeing him before leaving in as many as possible of his representations.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, MARCH 21, EDWIN BOOTH will appear as ROMEO, in Shakespeare's play of ROMEO AND JULIET. ROMEO AND JULIET.

FRIDAY EVENING—BRUTUS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 23, at 1 o'clock, By Special Desire, GRAND BOOTH MATINEE (Only time) OF ROMEO AND JULIET.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, BENEFIT OF MR. W. S. ANDREWS.

MONDAY, March 25—PESCARA.

TUESDAY, March 26—HAMLET.

Seats may now be secured.

WINTER GARDEN. A CARD.

MR. W. S. ANDREWS begs to announce that his first BENEFIT in this City will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, on which occasion will be presented OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, and the musical farce entitled JENNY LIND.

Seats may now be secured.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 21, 1867.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-THIRD PERFORMANCE OF THE BLACK CROOK, with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, AND THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

THIRTY-FIRST GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, March 23, 1867, at 1 o'clock.

ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquet and Dress Circle..........$1
Family Circle..........50c
Curtain rises at night at 7½; at Matinee 1 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MRS. G. C. HOWARD For a limited number of nights as TOPSEY in UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. The greatest artistic creation on the stage. Mr. G. L. FOX AS PHINEAS and THE DEACON. The piece brilliantly cast throughout. All the original music and songs by G. C. HOWARD. All the original Tableaux and Effects.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS

At the Broadway Theatre.

ALL HALLOW EVE.

LATEST FROM NEW-YORK.

Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS in both pieces.

FRIDAY—Benefit of Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

WALLACK'S.

MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES respectfully announces that her BENEFIT will take place MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, when will be given, for the first time this season, Tom Taylor and Charles Reade's beautiful play, entitled MASKS AND FACES.

Box-book now open.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

First benefit of Mrs. W. GOMERSAL. MONDAY, March 25, 1867. THE LITTLE TREASURE. POCAHONTAS.
Pocahontas..........Mrs. Gomersal
Powhatan..........Mr. Mark Smith
Box sheet now open.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY.

No. 836 Broadway. Every Evening at 8. Saturday at 2.

Last few weeks of the present season.

Last week of the FLOATING HEAD.

Last week of the GROWTH OF FLOWERS.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

First time in America of the famous automaton, L'ESCOMATEUR (and his) FAIRY SINGING BIRD.

Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1. For sale at the Hall. Chickering Piano is used at these seances.

WEDNESDAY, Juvenile Night—Children half-price.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, NO. 720 Broadway.—60th night of the combined burlesque,

Black Crook,
Demon Dance,
Uncle Simp,
Susie Brown,
Dora Darling,

Patti in Paris,
The Only Leon,
Sings L'Ardita,
Ilnea L'Estasi,
Macbeth oh!

Cincer Leon,
Water Nymphs,
Stop that Laughing,
Grand Agony.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class theatres, concerts, balls, &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

LECTURES.

TO-NIGHT.—THIRD LECTURE OF THE course before the Young Men's Association of St. Timothy's Church will be delivered by Rev. F. C. EWER, at Lyric Hall, corner of Broadway and 47th-st. Subject: *The Yo Semite Valley.* Admittance 75 cents. The proceeds to be applied in liquidating the debt on the new church edifice on 57th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

MUSICAL.

KINDT & MANZ MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.

Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—Fifty-six gold or silver medals or other highest premiums awarded them. Used and recommended by the best organists generally. Fifty styles, $75 to $1,000.

New and second-hand instruments rented on favorable terms.

Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

A NEW TE DEUM IN C—BY E. H. BARD, Professor of Music, Organist, &c.; being a fine and not difficult Solo, Duet, Trio, Quartette and Chorus. Price 75 cents; five copies $2 50, by mail. HORATIO G. ABBY, Publisher, No. 593 Broadway.

GERMAN ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, Instruction Books, and all other Musical Instruments. The largest and cheapest assortment in the City.
J. SAENGER, No. 165 Essex-st.
N. B.—Repairing neatly done, and instructions given.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A FEW more pupils for the piano. Terms moderate. Address, by note, L. H., care of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

DANCING

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st. "Les Menus Plaisirs, nouveau quadrille fashionable," just received from the Societe Academique of Paris.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, IN VICINITY of New-York Stock Exchange, A SMALL CLUSTER BREAST-PIN, composed of rubies and diamonds. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery. Apply at office of LAWRENCE & JACKSON, No. 19 New-st.

REWARD.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REward, and no questions asked, for the return to C. H. RAYMOND of the PEARL CROSS taken last week from house No. 152 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

BOOK LOST—ON THE MANHATTAN SAVings Institution, Nos. 27,303 and 42,150. The finder will please return the same to the Bank.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

In consequence of the marked approbation bestowed on the revival of Tom Taylor's successful drama, founded on Miss Braddon's novel, entitled HENRY DUNBAR, which has created so great a sensation at this Theatre, and in accordance with a general desire, it will be given THIS, THURSDAY, EVENING, March 21, WITH APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS AND GREAT DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS, and on SATURDAY EVENING, March 23.

FRIDAY EVENING March 22, BENEFIT OF Mr. CHARLES FISHER, when will be given, for the first time in two years, Lovel's popular play entitled THE WIFE'S SECRET.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, BENEFIT OF Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES. On which occasion the beautiful play entitled MASKS AND FACES, will be presented for the first time this season.

Due notice will be given of the repetition of "INVESTMENT," "DANGEROUS GAME," and "FAST FAMILY."

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers..........Lewis Baker and Mark Smith

KENILWORTH, with this great cast:
LADY DON..........as....YE EARL OF LEICESTER
Mrs. Gomersal..........as....Amy Robsart.
Miss Sardee Cole..........as....Sir Walter Raleigh.
Mr. Mark Smith..........as....Queen Elizabeth.
Lewis Baker..........as....Wayland Smith.
Mr. Gomersal..........as....Varney.
James Dunn..........as....Tressillian.
FORMING THE BEST BURLESQUE COMPANY IN AMERICA,
together with THE PRETTY HORSEBREAKER.
DORA SUNNYSIDE.......... ......LADY DON
LADY DON'S and SCOTCH TABLEAUS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, third appearance of the eminently successful RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.; Only time of Donizetti's delightful production, THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT. THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, Benefit of Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL—MARTHA.

SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, MATINEE of the DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

Admission to matinee 75 cents to all seats, without extra charge for reserving in advance.

SATURDAY NIGHT—FRA DIAVOLO.

Reserved seats for sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the theatre from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WOOD'S THEATRE,

No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, 1867.

First appearance in New-York of the talented artists, MR. AND MRS. F. M. BATES, supported by a Company of sterling ability, when will be produced Mr. J. Schonberg's entirely original and sensational play entitled, OSCAR, THE HALF BLOOD.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. COMEDY.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 23, 1867, at 8 o'clock, LE SUPPLICE D'UN HOMME, Comedy, in three acts. LAMOUR D'UN CHAPELIER, Vaudeville, in one act.

Ticket office at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director

MATINEES AT 2½ WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

ADDITIONAL NOVELTY.

First week of the celebrated RUNNELLS FAMILY, who will appear in their exquisitely beautiful CLASSIC GYMNASTIC GROUPINGS.

Second week of Prof. HUTCHINSON and his TROUPE OF ACTING DOGS, received with enthusiastic applause at each representation.

LEARNED LILLIPUTIAN PONIES.

MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG.

AND THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH TROUPE OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS will be brought forward in THE MOST BRILLIANT PROGRAMME yet presented at this establishment.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

Fifth-avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
G. W. H. GRIFFIN..........Manager.

THIS IS THE FAMILY RESORT.

In no place of amusement in New-York do such PEALS OF LAUGHTER pour forth from the merry hearts of the audience.

George Christy, Otto Burbank, J. T. Boyer and R. Hughes every night, supported by G. W. H. Griffin, master of ceremonies.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

ARION SOCIETY.

The annual Grand Masquerade and Fancy Dress Ball of this Society will be held in its usual splendor on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, at the Academy of Music.

For tickets at $10 each, admitting one gentleman and lady, and extra ladies' tickets at $3 each, apply to the following offices: E. Krollpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.; Em. Sauer, No. 45 Exchange-place; J. O. Herndt, No. 46 Dey-st.; John Spadermann, No. 292 Broadway; G. Hanft, No. 697 Broadway; F. Spangenberg, No. 883 Broadway; and for boxes to E. Krollpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st., and Hanft Bros. No. 697 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES. PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits and Impotency. Affections of the Bladder, Kidneys, Genito-Urinary Organs, and their consequences, and anatomy of both sexes!—European hospital practice—the author's moral, legitimate and effectual method of preventing too rapid increase of family—his unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c., &c. Mailed free for $1 50, closely sealed. All who would avoid the barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes and Instruments, should own this valuable work, or consult the Doctor personally or by letter, No. 173 Broadway, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

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TAMMANY HALL.

The final sale of this famous political conventicle, and the consequent migration of the fossil politicians who have for so many years inhabited it, is sufficient provocation for recording something of the history of the house and of the men whose names and labors have made it famous. The house was an afterthought—the original of the Tammany Society is more interesting. Tradition tells us of a famous Indian chief called Tammany, whose power was widely extended over the aboriginal tribes about the time the "daring Genoese" took the liberty of discovering the New World that the Italian Yankee, **Americus Vespucci**, cheated him out of. Tammany was a sort of Hiawatha, and was honored and revered from the Lakes to the sea. When the stolid Dutchmen, under **Peter Minuits**, settled this happy island they had a lofty contempt for the Indian owners, but not many moons had waned before the Ten Broecks and the Van Cortlands were apprised of the disagreeable fact that even Indians had rights that white men were bound to respect. There was a hauling in of horns on the part of the colonists, and the curious wares of Holland soon became the medium of exchange for City lots and beaver skins, in place of the long-winded Dutch curses that were at first supposed to be the only needful currency. From the antagonism of the Indians and the aggressions of the whites, there grew, of course, a perpetual collision, and for more than a hundred years the citizens of New-York slept no wink until the great gates in the picket wall crossing at Wall-street from river to river had been securely locked, and the burly sentinels, armed with that old fashioned blunderbuss that looked like a half-grown howitzer, had assumed their stations at the bastions and the river fronts.

After the Revolution, the exuberant spirit of independence led us into many extravagancies. Democracy, pure and simple, as it was long ago tried (and failed) in Greece, was the special hobby of those who assumed to lead public opinion. It was a question of time whether **Washington** should be chosen or repudiated; had he been eight years later a candidate, he would have been defeated; **Jefferson** would have whipped him out of his boots.

It was on the occasion of **Washington's** Inauguration, in 1789, that a few of the ambitious political spirits of the day chrystalized into a society, for the name of which they chose the "Tammany Society, or the Columbian Order." At this day no one would suspect that this association originated among the sternest and most prominent patriots of the Revolution. Yet it is true. The original idea was to perpetuate the fame and principles of the Sons of Liberty and the men who had fought for freedom under **Washington** and **Putnam** and **Gates** and **Lafayette**. In order to make a broad mark between themselves and the St. George's, St. Andrew's, and other associations imported from Europe, they undertook an exclusively American basis, and selected the good Saint Tammany as their patron. In May, 1789, they had a celebration, at which the public first became acquainted with their peculiar ceremonies, such as dressing in Indian costume, smoking the calumet, shrieking the war-whoop, &c. **Wm. Mooney** was then Grand Sachem, (the organization was that of a village of Indian lodges,) **Phil. Hone, James Tybee, Gabriel Furman, Abe Hardenbrook** and others were high officials, and **Gardiner Baker** was Wiskinskie, or doorkeeper. All save two of the officers were Federalists. In 1790, when the celebrated **John Pintard** was a leading officer, a most curious event occurred. The then United States had for some time desired to make friends of the powerful Indian tribes existing within their borders. Among these, the Creeks (who afterward gave **Jackson** so much trouble) were of especial importance. In 1790, Col. **Marinus Willetts**, an honored New-Yorker, visited the Creek nation and induced a half-breed of eminence named **Alexander Macgillivray** (of course a jolly Scot) and about a score of the principal chiefs to visit the Great Father (President **Washington**) at New-York. The red-skins came, and the Tammany Society received them with all the honors; the members were dressed in full Indian costume, with war paint the most fearful and feathers the most obtrusive. Moccasins shod their feet, leggins of deer skin covered their shins, tall crane feathers and eagle quills bristled from their helmets, and war clubs (one of which was the pattern of all the Indian clubs now twirled for exercise,) and tomahawks filled their hands. On reaching the wigwam, (then a real wigwam,) on the green turf by Hudson's wave, the Indians were so much delighted and deceived as to set up a genuine war-whoop, the fearful sound of which set the crowd of spectators flying as if a mad bull had been loosed in their midst. It is recorded in the archives of Tammany, that among the white Indians present on this occasion were Gov. **George Clinton**, Chief-Justice **John Jay**, Mayor **Duane**, **Thomas Jefferson**, (then Secretary of State,) and nearly all the leading Federalists of the City. (The Democracy, as a party, at that time, was lying *perdu* in the brain of **Thomas Jefferson**.) The real Indians were delighted; they whooped, they yelled, they danced the medicine dance, they drank the fire-water, they sang a native and peculiar song, and the Grand Sachem made them a speech, in which he said that **Christopher Columbus** was the first white Grand Sachem and Saint Tammany the first copper-colored Sachem, and their spirits were then in the wigwam. The pipe of peace was smoked, and one of the Creek chiefs was made Sachem of the white town (New-York,) and in the evening the whole crowd attended the theatre. The result of this scheme was that the Creeks, before they left New-York, made a treaty of peace and friendship with President **Washington**, "the Sachem of thirteen fires." The next year the Society collected a museum, which was located in the City Hall (on the site of the present Sub-Treasury or Custom-house.) After many vicissitudes it fell into the hands of **Scudder**, whose balcony was immortalized in **Halleck's** poetry, and still later became a part of the American Museum, which grew to such notoriety and came to such a satisfactory ending under the control of **Phineas T. Barnum**.

When **Jefferson** began to rise into political importance, the Tammany Society went into notoriety with him. Before this period, **Josiah Ogden Hoffman** was Grand Sachem, and **Dewitt Clinton** was a subordinate Secretary. In those days Tammany was steering a middle course; the leaders were not decided upon the French Revolution, and were unmistakably shaky upon the Alien and Sedition Laws. They were against ultraism and against fossilism; they dared not go ahead lest they might be too fast; they could not remain at anchor, because the people would call them too slow. Very soon it became manifest that party principles were subordinate to personal ambition; they advocated the French democracy in private, and drank confusion to them in public; they toasted the Jay Treaty, against which their principles (if they had any) revolted; Democracy had insidiously poisoned their original federation, and when **Adams'** would-be despotic interference in the rights of the people became matter of public concern, Federalism died out. In 1800 the current was flowing the other way; at the election for officers the candidates of the newly invented "Republican" party were successful by a large majority. Thus far the Tammany Society had been little better than an experiment. The settlement of the Government by the inauguration of **George Washington** left patriotism free to seek personal and political channels. The great and controlling idea, set forth in the declaration of Independence, of human equality was the point upon which **Jefferson** set his fate. Had he been of a Northern State, where the negro was rare and free, **Thad. Stevens** would have had no occasion to urge suffrage to colored men—**Tom Jefferson** would have outbid him a hundred to one—it was only the moral restraint that grows from social position that forced the apostle of Democracy to speak with bondman's key in bated breath—the mere shadow of the truth that was in him. To return to Tammany, the newest notion was Democracy. Not one in ten of the "Indians" knew the meaning of the word; but discipline exercised its authority, and the rank and file fell in, in serried ranks, at the crack of the Sachem's whip. On a corner opposite the present office of the **New-York Daily Times**, these mock Indians met in those days to indulge in their incantations. "Brom Martling," or **Abraham Martling**, had there a ricketty wooden shed; on the first floor a rum-shop, (of course,) with an entrance on Nassau-street. The *Tribune* Office now stands on the ground; the *Sun* was printed there thirty years ago, the *True Sun* afterward; **Levi D. Slamm's** *New Era* after that; and the *Day-Book* (in a dark corner) still later. That was sixty-six or sixty-seven years ago, and at that day the leaders of the Tammany Society were Abe Stagg, Bill Ireland, John Targee, Ben. Romaine, Eldad Holmes, Pete Sharp, Gus. Wright, Abe Valentine, Clarky Crolius, Joe Kimball, Bill Mott, and lots more.

About this time the politics of the State began to push into notice, and challenge attention with the affairs of the General Government. **Thomas Jefferson** was looming up, and the political world was greatly excited. Though he duly respected ancient traditions, this man of the people was recklessly shaking the structure of caste and superiority that had supplanted the aristocracy and privileged orders of British system, much of which lived through the fires and the perils of the Revolution to plague the men of the new *régime*. **Jefferson's** election removed the Federal party to the rear, and it was in the past tense. Tammany was in trouble. Its great men were Federalists; but Federalism was evidently on the losing side. Trimming, dodging and all the little tricks of the trade, broke out. **Clinton**, **Chancellor Livingston** and **Aaron Burr** were prominent in the wordy war. **Burr** was charged with bad faith (strange!) **John Swartwout** quarreled with **Clinton**, and the two belligerents went over to Hoboken and shot at each other, **Swartwout** being wounded. (Was this the *avant-courier* of the famous Burr and Hamilton duel?) But we cannot follow the Tammany Society through the chaotic period from 1801 to 1810. Within that time **Burr** was tried for treason, his great duel occurred; **Dan. D. Tompkins** ran for Governor, and the star of **De Witt Clinton** began to rise in the political firmament.

Clinton was gall and wormwood to Tammany. They accused him of ambition untempered by honesty; that if he did not actually oppose **Madison** in the war with Great Britain, he was but lukewarm in support, and he came only at the last moment to approve of the embargo. In this emergency the Tammany Society broke ground upon the line that afterward made them famous, or infamous, if the reader please. They nominated Col. **Marinus Willett**, a Revolutionary officer of honorable memory, to beat **Clinton**, and Dr. **Samuel Mitchell**, **John Ferguson** and **Mathew L. Davis**, (afterward so prominent as a Washington correspondent,) were charged with electing him—the said **Willett**. It is scarcely necessary to say that **Willett** was not Governor. When **Van Buren** came into notice and wanted to be Governor, the Tammany Society repudiated him and went in strongly for that irascible and profane old Democrat, **Erastus Root**. This was a handsome victory; but the reelection of **Madison** upset it all, and the Tammany boys were again set back by the advancement of the old-fashioned Republican or Federal Party. The war with Great Britain warmed the Society, and the fires of patriotism began to consume all the chaff of outside and local differences. Their first prominent act during the war was to resurrect the bones of the prison-ship martyrs, (near the Navy-yard in Brooklyn,) and bury them with becoming honor. Having provided a vault in Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, they gave, on the 26th of May, 1808, a pompous and most worthy ceremonial to the eleven thousand spirits of the martyred brave. **Clinton** and **Tompkins** were at the funeral, and Dr. **Ben. De Witt** made the oration. There were those at that time, just as there were in the days of **Alcibiades**, who slandered the men who did this noble work, by charging them with a desire to make political capital. And so it will be ever.

It was as late as 1811 when the Tammany Society began to create a house for itself. Col. **Rutgers**, **Abe. Valentine**, **Clarkson Crolius** and others passed around the hat and $28,000 were subscribed to purchase a lot and put up a building at the corner of Nassau and Frankfort streets. At that time the Park was a sort of mud-hole, the City Hall was in progress, but not finished, and the Almshouse and Bridewell were still extant. On the 13th of May, 1811, nearly forty-six years ago, **Clarkson Crolius** laid the corner-stone, **Alpheus Sherman** spoke the oration, and the Society—then twenty-two years of age—for the first had a home.

We need not trace minutely the after history of the Tammany Society. During the war with Great Britain it was loyal, although some blue-lights fell off. The members in a body went out to throw up earthworks at Harlem and at Brooklyn Heights, and generally, throughout the war, worked nobly on the right side. When **Clay**, **Gallatin** and **Adams** came back with the peace treaty, Tammany gave them a grand reception. We must pass rapidly over subsequent events. The Society was comparatively quiet until the nomination of **Jackson** woke them up. The old hero was just to their taste, and they went in for him with a will. As for the period from 1815 to 1828, it is enough to say that the Society exerted a strong but not potent influence in State politics, and by degrees spread its meshes over most of the rising men who aspired to political distinction. Among these we mention Judah Hammond, Jesse Hoyt, John T. Irving, (brother of Washington Irving,) Daniel D. Tompkins, Wm. P. Van Ness, Peter H. Wendover, Jack Bloodgood, C. C. Cambreling, Mathew L. Davis, (the Spy in Washington,) Steve Cambreling, Lije Purdy, Major Noah, and no end of lesser lights. Soon after the war there occurred the Bucktail spasm—the Bucktails being the opponents of **De Witt Clinton**, and getting their designation from wearing the short tail of a deer in their hats by way of a plume. These men adhered to **Tompkins**, and had full possession of the new Wigwam; a fact which led **Halleck** to sing:

> "There's a barrel of porter in Tammany Hall,
> And the Bucktails are swigging it all the night long."

But **Clinton** triumphed, and Bucktailism hid its diminished head.

The loose principles and lax organization of the Democratic Party almost invited schisms, and they were not slow in making their appearance. About 1824 a so-called "People's Party," advocating the choice of presidential electors by direct vote, upset the Crawford men in Tammany and took possession of the Wigwam. Then, for the first time the "coal hole" became known; it was a small room at that time in the cellar, where the unfortunate ejected sachems privately congregated to moan over the invasions of the barbarians up stairs. In this "coal hole" they made up an Assembly ticket, and from its dingy portals they fought a gallant battle.

Quiet reigned until 1827, when **Jackson** was put on the course by the Albany Regency, **Van Buren** being ring-master. There was a sharp struggle between the **Jackson** and the **Clinton** interests, in which Tammany took the **Jackson** side. **Van Buren** was a candidate for Governor, and was elected, but soon after went off to be President **Jackson's** Secretary of State. Tammany remained firmly true to **Jackson** and **Van Buren** as long as they had position to command respect, or power to bestow office.

During Old Hickory's stern administration, Tammany had an era of quiet. The Sachems naturally conceded **Van Buren's** succession; cringed rather sharply under **Swartwout's** defalcations; but on the whole she suffered and was strong. A singular circumstance in 1835 is worth noting. The remarkable presence and the more remarkable doctrines of **Fanny Wright** had created, within the Democratic sanctum, a strong party of Agrarians, or "Equal Rights" men, led by **William Leggett**, **Mose Jacques**, **Alex. Ming**, **Joe Haskell**, **Frank Byrdsall**, **Levi D. Slamm**, (of **Slamm, Bang & Ming**,) Dr. **Vache**, **Clint. Roosevelt**, **Georgie Matsell** and others. These unruly spirits had determined to have their own men nominated for State officers, and so took possession of the hall (they were all Tammany men) before the big-bugs got in. Of course confusion ensued, for which **Haskell's** crowd were ready; the "regulars" turned off the gas and marched out; but the "equal rights" men had each a candle and a box of matches ready, and within a minute Old Tammany was in full blaze, and the Agrarians had their way. From the accidental circumstance that the matches were called "Loco Foco," the name was caught up, and for twenty years was a common designation of the Democratic Party; indeed, it is not yet extinct, having outlived Old Hunker, Barnburner, and the whole brood of slang titles. It was this agrarian fever that instigated the Flour Riots in February, 1837, when **Eli Hart's** and other stores were sacked. About three years afterwards, urged by the necessity of votes to defeat **Harrison**, these recusant Loco Focos were taken back, and have ever since been the best of Tammany Democrats.

We have not space to go over the great campaigns of 1840 and 1844. Tammany did her level best for **Van Buren** but "Van, Van was a used up man," and Tippecanoe triumphed. Death—as usual in the case of anti-Tammany Presidents—cut his term down to thirty days, and Accidental **Tyler** supervened. This broke up the Whig organization, and when **Clay** and **Polk** came up in 1844, Tammany was in fighting trim (under Capt. **Rynders**) for the Democratic candidate. Four-fifths of her members would have preferred Clay, who had eaten their bread and drank their fire-water; but caucus prevailed, and they swallowed the Duck River Colonel as best they could. **Polk** was chosen, and the Wigwam had a season of rest, soothed with fat offices.

We lack space to review the history of Tammany as connected with State and local offices. After the reunion, or rather pretended reunion, of the party about 1849-50, when **Fernando Wood** presided at the confessional, the Sachems began to spread beyond their legitimate borders. They had always been a great power in Democratic Conventions, but now they must swallow conventions, pack committees, dictate nominations, lobby at Albany, rule at the City Hall, and trample generally upon all opposition. Explosions occurred. **Wood**, who came to harmonize, returned to disorganize; **Mozart** sprung up, and even to this day is a thorn in the side of the grand Sachem. Divisions and family quarrels, and grasping for power, and the misuse of power obtained, broke down the once almost omnipotent Tammany Hall.

These family quarrels had so far shaken the old temple that, at the beginning of the war, it fell all to pieces. There was some patriotism, but a great deal more jealousy, among the leaders, and after a few spasmodic efforts to keep afloat, they passed into history—as a party; and after the reelection of **Lincoln**, in November, 1864—to use a vulgar but expressive simile—they threw up the sponge.

The old building, originally much like a large three-story dwelling-house, with a steep gable roof, was altered about 1835 to a flat roof, with additional rooms. Its main feature was the chief assembly or ball room, opening upon the balcony. This would hold ten or twelve hundred people, and in it have been delivered some of the most remarkable speeches of the age. It was there that **John Van Buren** flashed his witticisms, **Cambreling** laid down his logic, and **Cochrane** promised to vote for "the incarnate devil," in case he be "regularly nominated."

Time passes, and we must close. Some worthy man ought to write an authentic history of the Old Wigwam. It has been sold to a company of gentlemen who propose to issue a daily paper, and if their promise should be fulfilled, we may say that Old Tammany "being dead yet speaketh."

We should add that the Tammany Society originally professed to be purely social and patriotic, and to eschew political parties; it was to be a sort of expanded society of the Cincinnati—that organization being thought too exclusive and aristocratic for our new system of government. While the greater portion of the members of Tammany have been Democrats, there have been a large number of national Republicans, Anti-Masons, Whigs, Barnburners, Know Nothings and Republicans regularly enrolled upon the books. For instance, the present Superintendent of Police, whose official duties and political opinions run at right angles with the Wigwam's creed, was for a long time a distinguished Sachem. But the power and the glory have departed—inexorable Progress writes "Ichabod," and Tammany is no more.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday. Nothing of special importance occurred at the session. Following are the regular reports:

STATISTICS.

Number of emigrants arrived to March 13, 1867	16,973
Number of emigrants arrived since to March 20, 1867	4,203
Total	21,176
To same date in 1866	23,688

	1867.	1866.	1865.	1864.
Number of inmates in Institutions, Ward's Island	1,578	1,233	910	942

CASH STATEMENT.

Balance in bank Jan. 1, 1867		$24,072 95
Aggregate receipts to March 13, 1867	$40,760 26	
Received since to March 20, for commutation of passengers, &c.	6,532 00	—47,292 26
Total		$71,365 21
Disbursements as per previous account to March 13, 1867	$101,137 97	
No payment March 13, 1867		$101,137 97
Overdraft		$29,772 76

Meeting of Licensed Boatmen—They Ask for a Modification of the Law Regulating Their Licenses.

A meeting of the licensed boatmen of the Metropolitan District was held at the Shakespeare Hotel last evening, to take measures to test the constitutionality of the law regulating their traffic, passed at the last session of the Legislature, and to try and procure a modification thereof. This was the second meeting held for this purpose, and the boatmen were represented to the number of 100 or over. **Michael Quigley** acted as Chairman; **Edward Giles** and **John Regan** as Secretaries, and **James Lee** as Treasurer. Mr. **Lee** presented the report of the Conference Committee appointed to confer with merchants, and which stated that the merchants generally were in favor of the objects of the Association, and ready to lend it their assistance. About $100 was subscribed to employ counsel to test the law, and the Conference Committee were instructed to confer with the Police Commissioners and the Board of Health to endeavor to procure their cooperation in favor of such a modification of the law as would better protect the rights of boatmen and of the public. The pilots and sea-captains, generally, were reported to be opposed to the law as it now stands. The principal objection is to the sixth section of the "act to regulate the use of certain boats and vessels within the limits of the Metropolitan Police District, passed last April, and which reads as follows:

> "No boat or vessel shall be licensed for the purpose of being used in boarding any outgoing or incoming vessel in the harbor or bay of New-York, except by the owner or consignee of such vessel or her cargo, or holding any intercourse, communication or dealing with any person on board; and no person except the owner or consignee of the vessel or cargo shall go alongside of or hold any communication, intercourse or dealing with any vessel arriving in the port of New-York, or with any person on board thereof, or go alongside of any tugboat, or hold any intercourse or dealing with any person on board thereof, while such tugboat is engaged in towing or is fastened to any such vessel, until such vessel shall have anchored at the place for the discharge of her cargo or receiving a cargo therin."

The penalty for a violation of the above is a fine not less than $100 nor more than $500 or imprisonment, or both. According to its provisions, no boatman can take a person to see a friend on board of a vessel for any purpose whatever.

Another meeting of the boatmen will be held at the same place on Saturday evening next.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Arrest of a Swindler.—On Tuesday evening Officer **Strauss**, of the Central Office, noticed three Frenchmen in Bleecker-street, two of whom were intoxicated, and who were disputing. Recognizing one of the men as Mr. **Zippel**, the officer inquired the trouble. **Zippel** said that one of the others, named **Charles De Villiers**, had a valuable harness, which he offered to sell for half its value. As there was reason to suspect theft, **De Villiers** was arrested and taken before Inspector **Walling**. On being questioned the prisoner stated that the harness was the third one he had received from a man at the Girard House. Detective **Coyle** was summoned to the assistance of Officer **Strauss**, and he remarked that a clerk employed by **Wm. H. Wilson**, of No. 135 Bowery, had reported to the Detective officer that a man had swindled the firm out of a set of harness, value $65. The clerk was summoned and he fully identified **De Villiers** as the swindler. Information also reached the Detectives that Messrs. J. & W. **Sloan**, No. 591 Broadway, had been swindled, and their book-keeper also identified **De Villiers** as the man who had passed a bogus check. On searching the prisoner he found him in possession of a note book and a number of bills of sale from leading houses. Yesterday Officer **Strauss** carried **De Villiers** from place to place, and he was always identified as the swindler. The accused was taken before Justice **Dowling**, and temporarily committed, to enable the officer to obtain further evidence. Nearly $600 worth of property was recovered, and it is now in the hands of the Property Clerk. The prisoner was confined at Police Headquarters, and will be arraigned before the Magistrate to-day. The following firms have been victimized:

Charles Bruno, No. 581 Broadway, musical instruments, $120 50, under the name of Col. B. C. Barnett; Demarest, Ball & Co., No. 57 Reade-street, harness and blanket, $90, under name of B. C. Mason; J. & W. Sloane, No. 591 Broadway, carpet, $180, under name of A. Dillaway; D. Appleton & Co., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, books, $135, under name of C. B. Barton; Wm. H. Wilson, No. 135 Bowery, and others.

The Steam and Gas-Fitting Trades of New-York.—Last night another meeting of the members of these trades was held at Constitution Hall, Mr. **Walsh** in the chair, when committees were appointed to consider the articles of association, to select a hall of meeting, and for the general purposes of giving publicity to and promoting the interests of the movement. The Chairman congratulated the meeting on the success of the association and upon the receipt of subscriptions in the hands of the Treasurer, trusting that the trade would continue to come forward with that great lever, the dollar, to enable them, in the interest of the public service, to improve the practical working of the trade.

Clubbed by an Officer.—On Tuesday evening Roundsman **McDonnell**, of the Sixth Precinct, found **Patrick Bradley**, a native of Ireland, aged 41 years, and residing at No. 59 Mulberry-street, lying in the street in a state of gross intoxication, and acting in a disorderly manner. The roundsman arrested **Bradley**, and while on the way to the station was assaulted by his prisoner, who struck him with a cane and tore his shield from his breast. **McDonnell** thereupon drew his club, struck **Bradley** on the head and conveyed him to the station. As the wound proved a severe one, Capt. **Jourdan** ordered **Bradley** to be removed to the New-York Hospital for treatment.

Sale of Tammany Hall.—Yesterday the committee appointed to effect a sale of Tammany Hall disposed of the property to **Charles A. Dana**, **Frederick A. Conkling** & Co. for the sum of $150,000. The Tammany Society reserve to themselves the right to remove the corner-stone of the building and to have the use of the large hall on the second floor for one year from the 1st of May next for the meetings of the General Committee. No political meetings are to be held in the building except by consent of the Society. The deed of the property was signed and the money paid in the Mayor's Office yesterday afternoon.

The Striking Tailors Again.—The examination in the case of **David Matthews** and others, members of the Tailors' Protective Union, who are charged with unlawfully interfering with "outside" workmen in the employ of Messrs. **Brokaw Bros.**, clothiers, at No. 34 Fourth-avenue, as previously reported in the **Times**, came up yesterday for a further hearing before Justice **Dodge**. After the examination of a boy, who testified that he had been followed by some of the accused while carrying parcels of unmade clothing to the workmen's houses, the matter was further postponed until Monday next.

Lecture on Insanity.—Miss **Susanna L. Kilborn**, M. D., delivered a lecture yesterday afternoon at Steinway Hall, on the manifold causes of insanity. The subject was ably treated under the heads: Nervous sympathies, nervous derangement and loss of memory. The lecture was well attended by an interested and appreciative audience. The lectures of Miss **Kilborn** on this subject, which has been the lady's special study for many years, demand well of the public. No doubt the lecturer will again deliver her learned discourse.

Church Tea-Sociable.—Last evening the members of Oliver-street Baptist Church, with a host of good friends, enjoyed their second Tea-sociable, in the lecture-room of the buildiing. Addresses were delivered by Revs. T. A. T. **Hanna**, W. **VanMeter** and others, after which a delicious repast was served up by the ladies of the church, to which it is needless to say due justice was done by those who were privileged to be present.

Funeral of Mr. Jesse Hoyt.—The funeral of Mr. **Jesse Hoyt** took place yesterday from the Church of the Ascension, in Fifth-avenue. The ceremonies were performed by Rev. **Wm. H. Sabine** and Rev. Dr. **Dyer**. The following gentlemen were pall-bearers: Messrs. Richard H. Ward, Charles P. Kirkland, Wm. Barnwall, Francis B. Cutting, Denning Duer, Charles Butler, John Warren, David Groesbeck. The body was taken to Greenwood for burial.

Sale of Corporation Property.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have decided to hold another large sale of real estate belonging to the City on the 22d of April next. It will include nearly all the property lately advertised to lease for one year from the 1st of May next, and for which bids were opened on Saturday last at the Comptroller's Office, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund having decided to reject these bids.

New-England Church Concert.—A vocal and instrumental concert will take place this evening at the New-England Church, in West Forty-First-street, near Sixth-avenue. Mr. J. N. **Pattison**, the pianist; Mr. **Eben**, the flutist, and several well-known church-choir singers, will take part in the exercises. An excellent programme has been arranged for the occasion.

Obituary.—Mrs. **Apollonia G. Tochman**, wife of Gen. **Tochman**, who served in the rebel army during the war, and who is now attempting to found a Polish colony in Virginia, died in Manhattanville, March 18.

The Late A. J. Williamson.—The remains of Mr. **Amor J. Williamson** arrived from New-Orleans yesterday. They will be interred on Sunday next with Masonic honors.

Southern Relief.—The New-York Ladies' Southern Relief Association acknowledge the receipt of $30,321 80 to date.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Meeting of Fenians in Brooklyn.—A meeting, under the auspices of the Cahir O'Doherty Circle, was held at No. 369 Fulton-street last evening, and was moderately attended as to numbers. Mr. **John Kerr** presided. The first speaker introduced was Mr. **A. E. Costello**, of New-York, who reviewed the many instances of Irish endurance, perseverance and valor recorded upon the battle-fields of many lands—spoke feelingly of the tyranny which for so many years had bound the people of Ireland hand and foot—had spent its gold to keep them divided and distrustful of each other, and whose every aim so far as Ireland had been concerned was to destroy all inclination for either personal or national freedom, and to make of the Irish people merely productive laborers for English capitalists. In view of the course pursued by the British Government toward the people of Ireland the people here should not be disappointed even should the earlier movements of the revolutionists seem to lack appearance of unity, strength, and a common determination to succeed. The obstacles in their way were great, and for that reason he claimed there was all the more cause for active coöperation, heartfelt sympathy, and liberal material support on the part of Irishmen in America. Prof. **Henry Keating** was the next speaker. In the main the points touched in his address and the action recommended were the same as those of the gentlemen who had preceded him. He urged upon the meeting the necessity of unity, liberality and determination in their efforts to sustain the revolutionary cause in Ireland. The "men in the gap," he claimed, had a right to look to Irishmen in America for material support, for nowhere so strongly as in America had they been urged to risk their lives for the freedom of their native land. When the speaker concluded, the meeting adjourned. There was, however, subsequently, considerable conversation and a general expression of a determination to do all in their power to aid the present movement.

Stabbed Because He Would Not Sing.—On Tuesday evening a young man named **Patrick Sharkey** called at the liquor store of **John O'Donnell**, on the corner of Hudson-avenue and Front-street, and deeming himself somewhat of a vocalist sang a song for the edification of those who were present. One of the company was so much delighted with the song that he insisted that **Sharkey** should sing another, and, flourishing a knife at the same time, threatened to carve him in pieces if he did not. **Sharkey**, becoming frightened, left the place, and on reaching the street found he had been stabbed in the side. He proceeded to the Forty-second Precinct Station-house, where the injury was examined by Dr. **Stone**, who found that it was but slight, the knife having struck a rib and glanced off. As the assailant was not known, he was not arrested. The proprietor of the saloon, although admitting the presence of **Sharkey**, denies that a knife was used by any one.

The Whisky Business.—The following parties, recently arrested for being engaged in the illicit distillation of whisky, were brought up yesterday and severally disposed of as follows: **John A. Burke**, residing in Hempstead, Queens County, was held in $500 bail for examination before United States Commissioner **Jones**, on the 29th inst. **Patrick McCarty**, residing in Bergen-street, between Carlton and Vanderbilt avenues, was held for examination. **John Shay**, doing business in Bergen-street, between Carlton and Vanderbilt avenues, examination set down for Saturday next before Commissioner **Newton**. **William Gilchrist**, residing in Hempstead, Queens County, was held in $1,000 bail to answer, on the 27th inst., before Commissioner **Newton**.

The Late Murder.—No particulars additional to those published yesterday, in relation to the murder of **John Fitzpatrick**, have come to light. Several parties called upon the Police yesterday with stories of what they saw on the evening of the murder, but no material facts were elicited. **John Murphy**, a resident of Third-avenue, New-York, who was known to be with the deceased on the day of the murder, has been placed under arrest to await the action of the Coroner's inquest, which will be held this afternoon. He denies all knowledge of the murder. **Fitzpatrick's** funeral will take place to-day from St. Patrick's Church, corner of Leonard and Remsen streets, E. D.

NEW-JERSEY.

Public School Examination.—The examination of the public schools in Jersey City commenced yesterday morning, with the Primary Department of School No. 1, in York-street. The scholars acquitted themselves admirably, and their proficiency in the various studies was ample evidence of the efficient manner in which instruction had been imparted by the teachers having charge of the department. To-day the Female and to-morrow the Male Department of the same school will be examined, thus devoting three days to each school, with one day additional to the Colored School—making ten days in all consumed in the examination.

Detention of a Train and Arrest of a Conductor.—The conductor of a train on the New-Jersey Railroad was arrested at Rahway on Tuesday night, for having put a man off his train for not paying his fare the day previous. The conductor was obliged to find bail, and the train, after a detention of fifty-two minutes, again proceeded on its way, at the risk of running into other trains, only to reach Philadelphia an hour behind time, and too late for the Southern connection, the Washington passengers being obliged to await the next train.

Juvenile Thieves.—Two boys were arrested on a train of the Erie Railway yesterday, charged with stealing books and papers. They were locked up for examination. Shortly afterward, two other lads were arrested, charged with stealing milk tickets valued at $12 from a milk-wagon. The loser of the tickets refusing to prosecute, the boys were discharged.

Inquest.—The inquest on the body of **Nathan Buchanan**, of Jersey City, whose death from a supposed overdose of morphine occurred Monday evening, was commenced yesterday, but, owing to the *post-mortem* not having been concluded, was postponed until Friday night.

The Newark Police.—An adjourned meeting of the Newark Police has been held in reference to increased salaries. They finally determined to demand an increase of fifty cents per day. Public feeling in Newark runs in favor of the demand.

Important Decision.—The New-Jersey Supreme Court, at Trenton, has decided that no person has any right to befoul in any way the waters of a running stream by the erection of a sink, or making it a place for depositing garbage.

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, March 20.

Flour closed quiet and steady; Superfine, $9 75@$10 25; Trade brands, $11 50@$13 50, and $14@$16 for fancy brands. **Wheat** closed quiet and steady; No. 1 Spring, $2 50; No. 2 at $2 35. **Corn** irregular and prices generally higher, closing at 74c. for No. 1 in elevator. **Oats** unchanged. **Rye**, $1 45 @$1 48, but at the close could not be bought below $1 50. **Barley** steady; $1 20@$1 30 for Spring, and $1 55@$1 60 for Fall. **Cotton** dull and nominal; 28c. for Middling Uplands. **Whisky** firm: 26½c.@27c. in bond. **Mess Pork** less active, with hardly any demand; City could not have been sold at over $22 50 at the close. **Bulk Meats** have declined ½c. ℔ lb.; sales 250,000 lbs., at 8c.@10c. for Shoulders and Sides, closing firm at these rates. **Bacon** is in good demand at 9c.@11c.@12½c. for Shoulders, Sides and Clear Sides; plain Hams, 13c.@13½c.; sugar cured Hams, 15c.@15½c., and in good demand. **Lard** firm; sales, 700 tcs. of city at 12½c. **Butter** firm; fresh 29c.@33c. **Cheese** in fair demand at 16½c.@17c. for common, and 18c.@19c. for factory and English dairy. **Clover Seed** steady at $8 75@$8 90, the latter for prime new. **Timothy Seed** dull, $3. **Flax Seed**, $2 30@$2 50. **Linseed Oil** dull, $1 37@$1 40. **Sugar** steady. **Coffee** firm and in fair demand at 25c.@28c., the latter for very choice. Exchange scarce and firm. Gold, 133⅞@134 buying, and 134⅜ selling.

Chicago, Wednesday, March 20.

Flour firm with light sales at yesterday's prices. **Wheat** very weak; No. 2 Spring has declined 5c.; sales at $2 08@$2 12; No. 1 is quiet with light sales at $2 40. **Corn** has declined 4c.@5c.; sales of No. 1 at 94c, and No. 2 at 89c.@89½c. **Oats** fairly active, but declined 1c.@2c., and closed at 45c. for Winter and 46c. for fresh receipts of No. 2. **Rye** steady; sales of No. 1 at $1 23½@$1 25½. **Barley** firm; No. 2 in store sold at $1 85. **Highwines** neglected and nominal at 23c. in bond. **Mess Pork** inactive and altogether nominal; it was held at $22 50, but offers were made at $22 25. **Lard** has declined ⅛c.; sales of 600 tierces at 12⅛c. **Sweet Pickled Hams** firm and higher; sales at 13½c.@14c. **Bulk Meats** inactive but unchanged. **Dressed Hogs** quiet at $9 25@$9 75. **Live Hogs** quiet and declined 10c.@15c.; sales at $7@$7 75 for medium to choice lots. **Receipts**—5,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 centals Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels Oats, 3,500 Hogs. **Shipments**—4,200 bbls. Flour, 2,000 centals Wheat, 2,200 bushels Corn.

Oswego, Wednesday, March 20.

Flour in good demand with a partial advance of 25c. ℔ bbl. on all grades; sales 1,300 bbls. at $12 @$12 25 for No. 1 Spring; $13 50@$13 75 for Red Winter; and $14 75 for White, and $15 25@$15 75 for Double Extra. **Rye Flour**—Sales at $7. **Buckwheat Flour** steady; sales at $8. **Wheat** dull; sales 2,500 bushels Milwaukee Club at $2 40, and 1,200 bushels choice White Canada at $3 10. **Corn** dull; sales 400 bushels No. 1 Indiana at $1 11. **Oats**—Choice Western selling in small lots at 65c. **Barley**, **Rye** and **Peas** are inactive. **Corn Meal**—Sales at $2 60@$2 75 ℔ 100 lbs., and $1 30@$1 40 ℔ 50 lb. sacks. **Shorts** are selling at $24@$25; **Shipstuffs** at $28@$30, and **Middlings** at $36 ℔ ton. **Railroad Freights**—Flour to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.

Buffalo, Wednesday, March 20.

Flour firm and in active demand; quotations unchanged. **Wheat** dull but firm, with small sales, at $2 35@$2 40 for Canada Club. **Corn** quiet. Six cars of new Toledo sold at 95c.@96c.; on the State Line track 8,000 bushels old mixed Western sold at $1 per sample in store. **Oats** dull and nominal; sales at 55c. for Western No. 2. **Barley** quiet, at $1 08 for Canada. **Rye** held at $1 25 for Western. **Pork**, **Lard**, **Highwines** and **Seeds** are dull and unchanged. **Grain** in store and afloat unsold this day—Wheat 168,000 bushels; Corn 257,000 bushels; Oats 292,000 bushels; Rye 30,000 bushels; Peas 8,000 bushels; Barley 7,000 bushels.

Baltimore, Wednesday, March 20.

Cotton quiet; Middling Uplands 31c. **Coffee** dull; prime Rio cargoes 18½c.@18⅝c. **Flour** firm at improved prices; Northwestern Extra $11 50@$12 50; Howard-street Extra $13 50@$14 25; Northwestern Superfine $10@$10 50. **Wheat**—A better feeling in the market; Pennsylvania Red $2 90@$3. **Corn** active; receipts large; White $1 12@$1 13; Yellow $1 12@$1 13; Mixed Western $1 03. **Oats** 65c.@69c. **Rye** firm at $1 50. **Cloverseed** $9 25@$9 50 for new. **New Mess Pork** $24; prime mess $22. **Bulk Shoulders** 9½c.; Sides 11c.@11½c. **Hams** 13c. **Lard** 13c. **Whisky**, in bond, 25c.@30c.; no sales.

St. Louis, Wednesday, March 20.

Tobacco closed active and prices not materially changed. **Cotton** firm, 28c. for Middling Uplands; sales of the week 500 bales. **Flour** firmer, especially for higher grades, but prices are unchanged. **Wheat**, choice Fall higher; No. 1 Spring $4 11; prime Fall $5; choice $5 41@$5 50. **Corn**, holders firm, but large receipts caused buyers to stand off; sales at $1 04@$1 78. **Oats**, $1 96@$2 06. **Barley** easier, $2 29@$2 91 for Spring. **Rye** closed advancing $2 19@$2 35. **Provisions** unchanged. **Lard**, 12c.@14c. **Whisky** dull at $2 15.

Milwaukee, Wednesday, March 20.

Flour dull. **Wheat** irregular and lower; $3 97 ℔ cental for No. 1, and $3 67@$3 69 for No. 2. **Oats** steady at $1 60 for No. 1, and $1 62½ for No. 2. **Corn** steady at $1 69 for No. 1 Old, and $1 36@$1 45 for New shelled. **Receipts**—1,200 bbls. Flour, 6,500 centals Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn. **Shipments**—4,200 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, March 20.

Cotton easier; sales to-day 2,200 bales; Low Middlings 29½c.; receipts to-day 1,800 bales. **Sugar** and **Molasses** unchanged. **Flour** firm; Superfine $12@$12 25. **Corn** quiet and firm. **Lard** unchanged. Gold $1 34½@$1 35. Exchange on London $1 45@$1 45½. Exchange on New-York ⅛@¾ premium. **Freights** unchanged.

Louisville, Wednesday, March 20.

Sales of 167 hhds. **Tobacco** at $2 25@$30; market steady. **Flour** unchanged. **Wheat**—None in the market. **Corn**, 67 ear, in bulk, 71c.@72c. shelled. **Oats**, 65c.@66c. **Pork**, $23. **Cotton**, 27½c. for Middling. **Raw Whisky**, $2 22. **Bacon**—Shoulders, 9½c.@7½c.; Clear Sides, 12½c.@12⅝c.

Memphis, Wednesday, March 20.

Cotton steady at 29c.@29½c.; receipts, 328 bales; exports, 790 bales. **Corn** advancing; sales at $1 08@$1 10. Other markets unchanged and business very dull.

Wilmington, Wednesday, March 20.

Cotton quiet; Middling Uplands, 29c. **Spirits Turpentine** firm, 70c. **Resin** steady at $3 12½@$5.

Charleston, Wednesday, March 20.

Cotton weak; sales 300 bales Middlings at 30c. Receipts 350 bales.

Savannah, Wednesday, March 20.

Cotton flat and irregular, small business. Receipts to-day, 750 bales.

Augusta, Wednesday, March 20.

Cotton dull, irregular and declining; sales 100 bales Middlings at 29c.

[Advertisement.]

Look and be saved. By looking at the Burglar Alarm Telegraph in operation at No. 201 Broadway, your house will never be robbed, as you will surely buy it.

E. HOLMES.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR AMERICA.			
Australasian	Mar. 9	Liverpool	New-York
Atlantic	Mar. 9	Southamp'n	New-York
City of Manchester	Mar. 9	Liverpool	New-York
Olympus	Mar. 9	Liverpool	Boston
Peruvian	Mar. 9	Liverp'l	Boston & Phil.
Palmyra	Mar. 12	Liverpool	New-York
City of Washington	Mar. 13	Liverpool	New-York
Virginia	Mar. 13	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Mar. 13	Southamp'n	New-York
Europe	Mar. 14	Havre	New-York
Nestorian	Mar. 14	Liverpool	Portland
Chicago	Mar. 15	Liverpool	New-York
Great Eastern	Mar. 20	Liverpool	New-York
Arago	Mar. 20	Havre	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
America	Mar. 21	New-York	Bremen
Caledonia	Mar. 23	New-York	Glasgow
City of Baltimore	Mar. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Denmark	Mar. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Ville de Paris	Mar. 23	New-York	Havre
North America	Mar. 23	Portland	Liverpool
FOR HAVANA, NEW-ORLEANS, &C.			
Ocean Queen	Mar. 21	Aspinwall	
Guiding Star	Mar. 22	Rio Janeiro	
Columbia	Mar. 23	Havana	
Corsica	Mar. 23	Nassau and Havana	
Mariposa	Mar. 23	New-Orleans	
Geo. Washington	Mar. 23	New-Orleans	
Warrior	Mar. 23	New-Orleans	

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Europe close:

Per *North American via* Quebec, on Friday at 10:30 P. M.

Per *Ville de Paris, via* Brest, on Saturday at 6 A. M.

Per *City of Baltimore, via* Liverpool, on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier to 11:30 A. M.

Per *America, via* Bremen, on Thursday, at 10:30 A. M. For paid letters on the pier at 12 M.

Mails for South America, per *Ocean Queen*, close on Thursday at 10:30 A. M.; per *Guiding Star*, on Friday at 1:30 P. M.

For Havana, on Saturday at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Noorth Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Suth Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

March 20—*In steamship Cuba, for Liverpool*—Sir Edward Cunard, Bart., Mrs. Wm. Gill and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Chauncey and servant, New-York; C. Meyer, San Francisco; Hon. J. F. Maguire, M. P., Miss Phayre, Dublin; Miss McAndrew, London; Jno. B. Murray, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. Ickelheimer, New-York; C. T. Tillinghast, New-York; H. Dorticoes, Cuba; Mr. and Mrs. Letchworth, Buffalo; J. S. Mills, New-Orleans; T. Byrne, New-Orleans; J. Rosenthal and son, New-York; J. H. Adams, New-York; T. B. Russell, Greenfield; L. Amson, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. B. Fishel, infant and servant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Tees, England; Mr. and Mrs. C. Chamberlain, England; Miss Chamberlain, England; C. F. Butcher, New-York; T. M. Speiman, New-York; A. Schaendler, New-York; T. J. Mitchel, England; R. McLaughlin, Boston; Thos. Swingard, Hamilton, C. W.; J. Taylor. Right Rev. Bishop Bayley, Newark; J. Straus, New-York; H. A. Gasett, New-York; F. Mensing, New-York; J. D. Schepeler, New-York; C. A. Gzowski, Mrs. C. L. Gzowski, Toronto; H. Latham, F. Fortampe, Jas. Woods, Oxford; Lieut. H. E. Adams, Sixth Regiment; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hessener and children, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Waller, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Robinson, Peekskill; Mr. John Wright, Almont, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Massachusetts; Mr. W. Richards, Massachusett; Dr. W. B. Geikes, Aurora, Conn.; M. C. H. Dean, Aurora, Conn.; Dr. Langstaff, Aurora, Conn.; Miss Fasnacht, New-York; W. Bairdain, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 02 | Sun sets..... 6 13 | Moon rises... 7 43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 16 | Gov. Island. 9 05 | Hell Gate.... 10 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, March 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Hecla, (Br.,) Edmondson, Liverpool, E. Cunard; City of Cork, (Br.,) Bridgeman, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; America, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co; Moneka, Libby, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Heineken & Palmore; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Adler, (Brem.,) Fortman, Bremen, Unkert & Co.; Emerald Isle, Eves, Liverpool, Tapscott, Bros. & Co.; Northern Queen, (Br.,) Scott, Londonderry, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Morning Star, (Br.,) Waugh, St. Jago, Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Fleetwing, Davis, Apalachicola, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Brigs La Creole, (Dutch,) Campbell, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.; Mary Ann, (Br.,) Barteby, Aspinwall, S. L. Merchant & Co.; M. M. Williams, (Br.,) Kennedy, Cardenas, Waydell & Co.

Schooners H. R. Beebe, Crawford, Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Empress, Kennedy, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Dora A. Baker, Eldridge, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isabel, Denison, Indian River, Fla., Witham & Ogilvie; Marietta, Burritt, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford; R. W. Godfrey, Godfrey, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; E. S. Gildersleeve, Cerroll, Newbern, A. J. Bentley & Co.; Oceanus, Satterly, Baltimore, A. Abbott; Senator, Seabury, Boston, G. K. Rackett; Carrie Wells, Lawson, Turks Island, G. Wessels.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, Stranahan & Jackson.

Arrived.

Steamship John Gibson, Fuller, Washington 46 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Smith, Brown & Co.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Snyder, Newbern, N. C., 72 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamer J. Thompson, Moore, Baltimore.

Ship Robin Hood, (of Boston,) Kelly, San Francisco Dec. 3, with 17,519 sacks of wheat to order. Crossed the equator in the Pacific Dec. 21, passed Cape Horn Jan. 21, and crossed the line in the Atlantic Feb. 23, in lon. 34 30. Jan. 20, saw a small herm. brig-rigged propeller, apparently new, with large houses on deck, and 3 or 4 boats, supposed bound to San Francisco.

Ship Antelope, (Br.,) Hale, Shanghae Dec. 7, with teas to Harbecks & Co. Passed Angier Dec. 18, Cape of Good Feb. 1, and crossed the equator 26th, in lon. 34 W. Had very heavy weather on the coast.

Ship Favorita, Bush, Liverpool Feb. 1, with mdse. to J. A. McGaw. Was 14 ds. in the channel with heavy N. and S. W. winds.

Ship Forest Eagle, (of Rockland,) Bennett, Callao Nov. 20, with guano to R. C. Ferguson. Passed Cape Horn Dec. 18, crossed the equator Feb. 4, in lon. 33. Has had fine weather and light winds most of the passage.

Ship Andrew Jackson, Chatfield, of and from Boston 6 ds., in ballast to G. D. Sutton.

Ship Polar Star, Rich, Philadelphia 6 ds., in ballast to Chas. Carow.

Bark Lord Palmerston, (of Cape Town,) McCready, Montevideo Jan. 21, with hides, &c., to Harbeck & Co. Crossed the equator Feb. 17, in lon. 37 W. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. W. and N. E. winds.

Bark Powhatan, Patten, Canton Dec. 2, with teas, &c., and 2 passengers to N. L. & G. Griswold. Passed Angier Dec. 17, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 30, St. Helena Feb. 11, and crossed the equator 23d.

Brig L. L. Wadsworth, (of Eastport,) Bailey, Cienfuegos 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. E. winds.

Brig Katie, (Dan.,) Nobinson, St. Croix 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to P. Hanford & Co. Has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. E. winds and snow. Left U. S. gunboat De Soto.

Brig Johanna, (Holst.,) Oesterman, Rio Grande 58 ds., with hides and wool to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had heavy weather on the coast.

Brig Alberti, (of Bucksport,) Dow, Palermo Jan. 10, with fruit, &c., to James Robinson & Co.—vessel to H. D. & J. U. Brookman. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 3.

Brig Emma Dean, Atkinson, Curacoa Feb. 28, with mdse. to Joseph Foulke's Sons. Feb. 28, sld. from Curacoa, the U. S. steamer Mackinaw, Quackenbush, for Laguayra.

Brig Cassatelle, (of Richmond,) Carlisle, Santa Cruz, Cuba, with sugar, &c., to Edmiston Bros. Has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. E. winds, with snow. Left no vessels.

Brig Mary Stewart, (of Bangor,) White, Palermo Dec. 26, via Gibraltar Jan. 31, with fruit to James Henry. Had continual W. N. W. and W. S. W. gales for 34 ds., and was 37 ds. to the Rock. Left the Straits in co. with nearly 200 vessels.

Brig Eugenia, (of Bangor,) Coombs, Palermo Jan. 16, with fruit to James Robinson & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 2. Has had very heavy weather the last 8 ds.

Brig Henry & Louise, Potter, Port-au-Prince via Bermuda 14 ds., with coffee, &c., to H. Becker & Co.

Brig Henrietta, Newbold, of and from Bermuda, 8 ds., with sugar, &c., to McColl & Frith.

Schr. Ellen H. Gott, (of Nantucket,) Small, Altavela 20 ds., with guano to R. B. Eldridge. Had heavy N. E. winds, and lost and split sails. Left no vessels.

Schr. J. L. Leach, Endicott, New-London, for Wilmington, N. C., with ice.

Schr. Hannie Westbrook, Hamilton, Portland 4 ds., with heading.

Schr. Hope, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Canning, Halifax 10 ds., with fish, &c., to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Bramhall, Hamilton, Portland, with heading to Wardell & Co.

Schr. Col. Ellsworth, Robinson, Gloucester, with fish to C. A. Stetson.

Schr. H. B. Gibson, Lincoln, New-London.

Schr. D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Saxon, Cassidy, Calais, for Norfolk.

Schr. Philanthropist, ——, Norwalk.

Schr. Wm. Tice, Tice, Boston, for Newbern, N. C.

Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Challenge, Bickmore, Norwich.

Schr. J. Parker, Sr., Kelly, Pawtucket.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Norwich.

Schr. Adele Felecia, Endicott, Norwich.

Schr. Amelia, Beebe, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Flight, Crowell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ontario, Parker, Newport.

Schr. H. W. Morse, Crowell, Providence.

Schr. J. C. Hertz, Gray, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Typhoon, Williams, Philadelphia, for Bath.

Schr. Jane W. Harg, Hickman, Philadelphia.

Below.

Bark Cora Cora, Peru 101 days.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, March 20—Arr. steamships Manhattan and Quaker City, from New-York. Sld. bark Linda, for Cuba, and steamship Emily B. Souder, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20—The steamship Colorado, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, is telegraphed off the Head.

Spoken, &c.

Albion—Br. ship, Jan. 20, lat. 57 28 S., lon. 70 56 W.

Outwater—ship, from San Francisco for New-York, Dec. 12, lat. 20 N., lon. 123 W.

Constance—ship, 42 ds. out for London from Barbados, March 9, lat. 28, lon. 62.

Frank—bark, from Palermo for New-York, Feb. 2, off Gibraltar.

G. B. Gibbs—brig, stg. S. S. E., March 14, lat. 34 28, lon. 72 40.

Mary Hardy—Br. bark, from London for Bermuda, March 3, lat. 34 30, lon. 64 12.

Princess Beatrice—Br. ship, from Newport for Sydney, 60 ds. out, Feb. 1, lat. 27 12, lon. 39 30 W.

Ruth—Br. brig, from Philadelphia for Porto Rico, 8 ds. out, March 10, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible]

Tanjore—ship, from Australia for London, 22 ds. out, Jan. 22, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible]

Young Phenix—ship, from St. Helena for New-Bedford, 36 ds. out, March 15, lat. [illegible], lon. 69 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos, March 2, brigs F. H. Eaton and J. H. Nevius, for New-York in 8 days.

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ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
FIRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES
Are now considered the
BEST IN THE WORLD.
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GREAT ADVANTAGE DERIVED BY EXHAUSTED AND WEAK PERSONS FROM THE USE OF HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

Since the recent introduction of this celebrated health beverage, the approval of American science as well as of the public, is so unanimous that HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT begins to become as popular here as in Europe.

It is recommended to weak persons generally, and to ladies of delicate constitution, for [illegible] efficacy in [illegible] letters to Mr. Hoff, of Berlin, or to Hoff's Depot in America, No. 542 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1867.
DEAR MR. HOFF: The best results have followed [illegible] the suffering condition of my lady by your Malt Extract Beverage of Health.
JOHN ZETTLER, No. 169 East 12th-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1867.
MR. HOFF: I am obliged to say that my lady is greatly benefited by the use of your Malt Extract. It is not only a very pleasant beverage, but [illegible] and strengthens the stomach, as well as the nerves and the whole system. (Follows order.)
C. P. WAGNER, No. 273 54th-av.
To Hoff's Depot, No. 542 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1867.
DEAR SIR: I thank you for the wonderful effects of your Malt Extract. Since six years I suffered greatly from general weakness, but the nourishing matters of your Beverage of Health have given me new strength. Please to send, &c.
KARLINE SCADE, No. 106 Ludlow-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.
DEAR MR. HOFF: My physician has advised my wife to use your Malt Extract instead of porter or ale, and she is much [illegible] Please to send again, &c.
J. HELLER, No. 168 Lexington-av.
PRICE $6 PER DOZEN.
Sold by the principal druggists and grocers.
W. J. COFFEE, Philadelphia, Sole Agent for Pennsylvania.

WOOD TURNERY.
Wood turning of every variety, either eccentric, concentric or regular, handles of every variety, skate woods, croquet, &c.
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Thirty-three miles from New-Haven via Canal R. R.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 233, March 20, 1867.
66, 35, 70, 52, 30, 73, 58, 17, 44, 15, 5, 7, 12.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 234, March 20, 1867.
31, 47, 72, 54, 38, 78, 8, 69, 52, 53, 9, 14, 19, 17.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 157, March 20, 1867.
64, 27, 30, 17, 24, 35, 59, 43, 5, 60, 47, 77.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 158, March 20, 1867.
16, 50, 13, 47, 69, 72, 58, 67, 65, 18, 7, 25, 31.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
Of the Georgia State Lotteries—Publicly drawn and authorized by the General Assembly of Georgia:
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 50, March 20, 1867.
60, 12, 68, 78, 69, 52, 26, 14, 50, 51, 74, 53, 33.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 51, March 20, 1867.
65, 66, 9, 57, 1, 38, 39, 75, 62, 22, 70, 2.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED—CLASS No. 60, March 20, 1867.
3, 32, 29, 68, 77, 30, 17, 44, 28, 6, 78, 19.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED—CLASS No. 61, March 20, 1867.
73, 20, 55, 71, 43, 70, 46, 17, 19, 60, 52.
McINTYRE & CO., Managers, Augusta, Ga.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED Lotteries. Information given and circulars sent by addressing PARKER & CO., Nos. 14 and 16 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 7.

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MILLINERY.
AT HIGGINS' EMPORIUM, NO. 843 BROADWAY—GRAND OPENING OF SPRING MILLINERY ON THURSDAY, 21st inst.—We will exhibit this day, at the above attractive establishment, [illegible] of imported bonnets and round hats. Country dealers would do well by examining our stock.

M. T. HIGGINS, NO. 136 6TH-AV., WILL OPEN on THURSDAY, 21st inst., his Spring importation of bonnets and round hats, with other novelties.

PERSONAL.
THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO BE informed of the whereabouts of Mrs. SEYMOUR PHELPS. I have some valuable papers belonging to her, which were in my care by Mr. Seymour F. Phelps, which she can have by addressing MARY ANN LONG, Troy, N. Y.

MR. McC. IS VERY ANXIOUS TO SEE J. C. Rowell.

MACHINERY.
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS. The best and most complete in use. Circulars sent on application. WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

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